

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

UNEMPLOYMENT IN
SOUTHWEST WASHINGTON

HON. DON BONKER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, the Third District of Washington State, which I represent, comprises much of the Pacific Northwest's wood products, aluminum, and fishing industries. For many years, the milltowns and fishing communities of southwest Washington enjoyed prosperous times as local economies grew and national economic conditions were relatively stable and generally positive.

Those good times quickly turned bad, however, in the early 1980's as high mortgage rates, subsidized foreign competition, and a devastating national recession battered the area's resource-based industries. Natural disasters such as the Mount St. Helens eruption and the El Nino phenomenon combined with poor economic conditions to drive southwest Washington into a depression rivaling the years of 1929-40.

For the past 5 years, I have seen the impact of this economic decline in the faces of my communities, and have worked with local groups and individuals to ease the burden and generate economic revitalization.

In an effort to get more specific information on the full dimensions of southwest Washington's unemployment problem—particularly the problem of plant closures—and the effectiveness of Federal assistance programs, I recently held field hearings in two of my most hard-hit counties.

The testimony offered at the hearings covered all aspects of unemployment including the human and social cost, the economic impact, and the success of Federal and State programs in helping the jobless. I was fortunate to have a broad variety of workers, State officials, and local labor leaders provide me with firsthand testimony on the problems facing my jobless constituents.

Although my district represents only a small corner of the country, I believe the concerns expressed reflect the experience of unemployed workers all across the Nation. I would like to share the results of these hearings with the Members of the House and the relevant committees, to help guide any future action on issues affecting the unemployed.

THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY HAS IGNORED
MANY REGIONS

If the unemployed of southwest Washington have a story to tell, it is one of enduring hardship and frustration. While the news clips and official statistics may tell a story of resurgent economic recovery, such news is more fiction than fact to the unemployed loggers and millworkers of my district who continue to suffer a maddening cycle of plant startups, layoffs, curtailments, and shutdowns. Many other

areas in the Midwest, Northeast, and Southeast have been similarly bypassed by the so-called economic recovery.

Serious job losses in the wood products, aluminum, and fisheries industries have depressed both the economy and spirit of a region once proud of its great vitality. Employment has plummeted in union and nonunion trades alike. From 1980 to 1983 alone, the membership of the Washington State Labor Council fell from almost 170,000 members to 140,000 members—a loss of 30,000 jobs. In the lumber and logging industries alone, employment in my district has dropped by 8,000 jobs since 1978, a staggering 42-percent job loss in just 7 years.

At the hearings, witnesses told me that nearly all meaningful economic activity has ground to a halt in many of the hardest hit coastal communities. Businesses have been boarded up and homes shuttered as the bottom has fallen out of local property values. Many families who have lived for generations in the same community have been forced to sell their homes and personal articles in order to survive. Even worse, many are unable to sell their homes due to the regional depression, so they stand abandoned, transforming once-vital communities into ghost towns.

The social cost of unemployment in my district has been no less profound. Prolonged joblessness has torn at the social fabric that once-bound families and neighbors together. The incidence of violent crime has increased, including rape, robbery, assault, and domestic violence. With health insurance no longer affordable for many families, the incidence of malnutrition-related diseases and even deformed or premature babies have increased.

Put simply, the quality of life previously enjoyed in southwest Washington has been severely undermined by uncertainty, serious social problems, and economic desperation.

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS DRAMATICALLY
UNDERESTIMATE THE PROBLEM

Unemployment remains dramatically high in my wood products and fishing communities, even though many of my district's laidoff workers have left the area seeking other opportunities. The official unemployment rate now stands at 12.2 percent in the 6-county coastal area, compared to 16.4 percent recorded in 1982 and a current national jobless rate of around 7 percent.

There is every reason to believe, however, that even these harsh official statistics reflect only a part of the true unemployment picture in my area.

According to Mr. Isiah Turner, Washington State Employment Security Commissioner, the real unemployment rate may be as high as 26 percent, or more than double the 12.2 percent official unemployment rate. Federal Department of Labor figures do not consider ineligible workers such as fishermen or individuals who have exhausted their benefits.

Through either political calculation or economic misjudgment, the unemployment picture in our country appears to be badly understated. Obviously, this faulty statistical picture undermines public awareness of the unemployment situation, and congressional efforts to deal with this problem.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS ARE CRITICAL FOR COPING WITH
UNEMPLOYMENT

At this moment, Washington State may be seeing the first glimmers of hope for an end to the regional recession that has plagued our communities and industries for the past 5 years. The falling dollar, lower fuel prices, and lower interest rates all mean good news for industry in my region. This good news does not, however, mean all is well for the unemployed in my district. The structural economic changes wrought by the recession of the last 5 years mean that many unemployed workers will never recover their jobs.

With new jobs and industries few in number and conventional unemployment benefits expired, many unemployed workers in my district have found Federal programs such as trade adjustment assistance, the Work Incentive Program, and the Job Training Partnership Act critical in meeting their most basic needs and preparing themselves for a new employment future.

Jobless workers and State officials alike testified that the importance of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program in my district cannot be overstated. At the moment, 3,000 workers in my region are eligible for trade readjustment assistance, and another 5,000 workers may soon join their ranks. In milltowns with little economic activity, the income assistance and job training provided by the TAA Program has made the difference between hope and despair for many workers and their families. Based on my travels through my district and the testimony of workers in the program, I am convinced that the need for this program is as great as ever.

Much of the value of TAA and JTPA lie in the fact that they provide what the free market does not in a depressed community—opportunity. In the best of all worlds, the free market would be able to fill the gap and take care of the unemployed and retrain them for a better future. My hearings in the district revealed, however, that this is not reality and never has been.

In a depressed regional economy where major industries have been crippled by economic and natural forces, new businesses are few and employment options fewer. Trade adjustment assistance and JTPA help to fill the vacuum by providing the unemployed with the benefits and training necessary to reenter the work force.

Many unemployed in the coastal communities of my district know only a lifetime of millwork or logging. No one, not even a President, can become a computer operator over-

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

night. The time and funds provided by TAA allow needed job search and training time. Based on my experience and the expert testimony provided at my district hearings, it is time and money well spent.

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION MUST REORDER ITS PRIORITIES

While my hearings demonstrated the necessity and effectiveness of Federal unemployment compensation and retraining programs, many witnesses were very critical of the administration's lack of commitment to maintaining, using, and enhancing these programs.

Based on the administration's vigorous efforts to cripple or terminate key retraining programs such as TAA and WIN, such concerns are well-founded. While legislation to reinvigorate job training programs has languished as "too costly," corporate tax cuts have proliferated almost out of control and defense spending has doubled in just 5 years.

Although helping business compete in a global economy is a worthy cause, such efforts often sound hollow to workers who have lost their jobs due to foreign imports or off-shore manufacturing, and may lose their retraining opportunities due to lack of administration support. Corporate tax subsidies and a relaxation of antitrust laws hold little significance to a worker who has no job but must somehow feed his or her family and pay a mortgage.

It is clear to me, based on the testimony I received, that we need to do more for the unemployed. Far from terminating programs that help the unemployed, it is time that this Congress and the administration reevaluated our Nation's budget priorities in this area.

It baffles me that a country as strong and healthy as ours can devote 30 percent of its entire Federal budget to costly weapons and military hardware, but only 3.5 percent for community development, economic development, job training, and employment assistance programs. Something is very wrong with our priorities when a single weapons system absorbs more Federal funds than the total available to help retrain and reemploy our citizens.

Workers enrolled in the program when funding ran out will have all benefits restored retroactively, and critical TAA income support and retraining programs are authorized for another 6 years.

Under the new authorization, workers would be eligible for adjustment assistance for 104 weeks following exhaustion of normal unemployment benefits, rather than the 52 weeks of current eligibility. The bill also links cash benefits to participation in a job search program, although this requirement does not apply to workers who had filed petitions or were enrolled prior to the bill's effective date. Finally, the reauthorization continues technical assistance to help firms become more competitive and clarifies the application of the TAA Program to workers in agricultural firms.

Reauthorization of TAA and these eligibility changes will be of great assistance to many in my district. I deeply regret, however, that once again we had to take such action in the face of President Reagan's constant veto threats.

I only wish that someday President Reagan could visit my district and see the severe human suffering and hardship that recent economic shifts and continued high unemployment

have created. He would also see the tremendous contribution of training and hope that Federal programs provide. Perhaps then he would realize that dollars spent on people have the equivalent if not greater value than money spent on military hardware.

PRISON INDUSTRIES RELIEF

HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation designed to allow our overburdened prison systems to use innovative methods to reduce the cost of operating prisons; reduce the cost to the taxpayer in maintaining prisons and inmates; and give prisoners a chance to pay their debt to society through constructive labor as well as learning job skills that will help to keep them from returning to crime when they leave prison.

As a member of Chief Justice Burger's Task Force on Prison Industries, it has become clear to me that new methods need to be employed to address the severe problems we face in our penal system.

At the beginning of this decade, our prison population had increased to over 350,000. That was an increase of 75 percent in just 10 years. The increase in inmate population is a small reflection of huge increase in crime in this Nation.

The cost to this Nation for the increase in crime is enormous. The loss of life and limb, the loss of earnings, the physical and mental suffering of the victims of crime and their families, is staggering. It was estimated that, in 1981, the direct and indirect costs of crime was in excess of \$90 billion. There are many reasons for this increase in crime—but it is not my purpose today to dwell on that. Rather, I, and he cosponsors of this bill, feel that a crucial first step in dealing with this increase in crime is to make our prison systems more effective and efficient.

First, the bill I introduced today would allow the Justice Department to accept gifts of property made to, and for, Federal prisons. This bill also will remove obstacles to State prison industries selling prison-made products to the Federal Government. Last year, the State of Florida Prison Industries lost an \$800,000 contract with the Federal Government because current law prohibits contracts in an amount greater than \$10,000—an amount way out of line with today's realities. Under this bill, this archaic cap would be removed. This is just a first step in a process that, as Chief Justice Burger once said, will "Convert our warehouses into factories with fences. . ."

By converting our warehouses to factories with fences, we can give the inmates skills necessary to avoid a life of crime once they return to society, and we can have the inmate pay in part the cost to the taxpayer of keeping him in prison. Last year, it cost the taxpayers of this country over \$523 million to warehouse prisoners in the Federal Prison System. That does not even take into account the millions

more spent by each State for those prison systems.

By allowing State prison industries a chance to sell prison-made products to the Federal Government we will provide an important new market for prison-made goods and thus encourage the further development of modern prison industries in our State prisons. Also, we will give the inmates a marketable skill, and allow the inmate to pay society in part the cost of his prison sentence which relieves the taxpayer of a heavy burden.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in this challenge issued by Chief Justice Burger by cosponsoring and working for the passage of this legislation.

AMVETS HAROLD PAUL SAKS
POST NO. 118 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BOB EDGAR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 40th anniversary of the AMVETS Harold Paul Saks Post No. 118 in Morton, PA. On May 10 of this year the membership of the post and the auxiliary will join together to celebrate 40 years of service to country and community and 40 years of achievement in building an organization that fully expresses the best America has to offer.

Since the first 27 members signed its original charter in July 1946 the post has grown in number and leadership within the AMVETS organization welcoming members from the Korean war and Vietnam war. Its membership along with the auxiliary has risen to high office with AMVETS to lead this great veterans service organization at the regional, State, and National level.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee for the past 12 years and chairman of its Subcommittee on Hospitals and Health Care, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Harold Paul Saks Post on their 40th anniversary and wish its members every success in the future. In doing so, for the benefit of my colleagues, I would like to include for the record a summary of the history and achievements of the post.

FORTY YEARS OF DEDICATION AND PROGRESS

In a barracks at Indiantown Gap, PA, three local servicemen returning from serving their country, met and shared their dreams of the future. From these dreams came the existence of a strong responsible community institution, and the 40 year history of the Harold Paul Saks Amvets Post No. 118, American Veterans' of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam.

Shortly after our victorious servicemen began returning home, these three Morton men—Salvatore Albanese, Edward Chapman, and Quinton MacFayden—met and discussed their dream, and the need of a Veterans' Organization. Unlike many barracks resolutions, this one did not fail to materialize. Through their dedication and efforts, and the encouragement and moral support of the Reverend Joseph B. Gibson, assistant Rector of Our Lady of Perpetual Help

Roman Catholic Church of Morton, PA, this organization began to grow.

Nearly 100 former servicemen attended preliminary meetings held in the church hall, and representatives from various veterans' organizations came to discuss the aims and policies of their respective organizations, and the decision was made to join the American Veterans of World War II, better known as Amvets.

From this humble beginning we grew, and in 1950 we decided to build our own Post Home. Through the cooperation of Morton Borough who donated the land, and the skills of the members, our present Post was built, one of the finest Posts in Pennsylvania.

Of the original 27 members who signed the charter in July 1946, three are still active Post members and nine are deceased. Since Quinton MacFayden, our first elected Commander, we have had 28 past Commanders, and several have served as Commander on more than one occasion. Seven of these men are now deceased. We have more than 350 members, 90 of whom are life members, and our meetings are actively attended by an average of 40 members per meeting.

The Post was named in honor of Staff Sgt. Harold Paul Saks, a resident of Morton, PA, who was killed in action in Germany, and was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action. The citation reads as follows:

SILVER STAR

"For gallantry in action in **** on 12 November 1944, in connection with military operations against the enemy of the United States. On 12 November 1944, in a coordinated attack on the enemy, Staff Sergeant Saks assumed command of the platoon in which he served when the platoon leader and sergeant became casualties. Despite the intense enemy fire, he reorganized the squads, continuing the attack to successfully lead the men in seizing the objective of the platoon. His outstanding leadership, bravery, and loyal devotion to duty exemplify the finest traditions of the Armed Forces of the United States."

This decoration was awarded posthumously.

Following the tradition of Harold Paul Saks, we have had many dedicated members, some who have served at the State Department of Amvets in various offices.

Joseph C. Dougherty was elected to PA Department Commander in 1977-78, after serving the State Department as Inspector General 1976-77. In 1978-79 he served as Inspector General of the National Department of Amvets. In 1979-80 he was the State Department National Executive Committeeman, and in 1981-82 he was PA State Department Judge Advocate.

William F. Greco, a past and now present Post Commander, served as Commander of the Eastern Region of the Department of PA.

John Sheppard is currently holding the office of State Department Second Vice Commander.

James V. Gill, deceased, served as PA State Department Judge Advocate.

Christian Hartner served as the State Department Convention Chairman.

Post #118 has been honored in having awards presented to the following members:

Quinton MacFayden was the first recipient of the PA State Department "Amvet of the Year." This most prestigious award was also given to James V. Gill, and Joseph C. Dougherty.

Arthur J. Colwell, our third Vice Commander and Americanism Chairman, was voted the "Most Patriotic Amvet" in the Department of PA.

One of our Americanism contestants, Keri Lynn Dixon, went on to win the National Department of Amvets first place, and her essay, "What the American Flag Means to Me," made such an impression on Congressman Bob Edgar, that he saw fit to read it at a session of Congress, and it was entered into the Congressional Record.

Post #118 has been commended for its dedicated services to the Philadelphia Veterans Hospital, Scotland School, the U.S.O. facilities at Philadelphia International Airport, and for community services.

Thelma Neubert is the current President of our Ladies Auxiliary, which has done a remarkable job, not only in Post activities, but in the Veteran Hospital, U.S.O., child welfare, and community services. They also support Scotland School, Deborah Hospital, and the Chapel of Four Chaplains, into which many of our members have been inducted.

Ann Gill was elected to President of the State Department Auxiliary in 1977-78, and also served as Chairman of the V.A.V.S. for the Philadelphia Veterans' Hospital. Alice Sheppard currently holds the office of Auxiliary Eastern Region President, and Althea Hargrave serves as Secretary-Treasurer of the Auxiliary Eastern Region.

This spirit of dedication to their fellow man follows the fine tradition set by Harold Paul Saks, on that day in November when he made the Supreme Sacrifice. What greater love has man, than he lay down his life for his fellow man.

THE GENERATION-SKIPPING TRANSFER TAX

HON. JAMES R. JONES

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the Tax Reform Act of 1976—a measure I opposed—created a new generation-skipping transfer tax which was intended to join with the estate and gift taxes to provide a set of wealth transfer taxes which raise revenue in as uniform a manner as possible. Since 1976, the generation-skipping transfer tax has been a subject of intense controversy, because of both its basic policy and its complexities.

In H.R. 3838, the "Tax Reform Act of 1985," the Committee on Ways and Means proposed and this House adopted a revised version of the tax. The goal was to simplify the administration of the tax while ensuring that all transfers having a similar effect will be subjected to the tax in similar ways.

While the generation-skipping transfer tax has been controversial since its enactment, one policy decision has never been questioned—the tax was not to be applied to transfers from the corpus of a trust which was irrevocable at the time the tax was proposed in 1976. The effective date language of the 1976 act established this rule, and Treasury regulations, section 26.2601-1, provided explicit rules by which such "grandfathered" trusts were to be determined.

In H.R. 3838, it was necessary to repeal the original 1976 language in order to correctly

implement the new provisions. By so doing, the bill repealed the statutory effective date language, thereby technically rendering regulation section 26.2601-1 and the specific rules therein as being without foundation.

Clearly, H.R. 3838 intends to continue the longstanding prohibition against applying the tax to transfers from preexisting irrevocable trusts. The effective date language for the new tax provisions in H.R. 3838 is identical in substance to the 1976 language, except that H.R. 3838 would expand the language to exempt transfers from trusts which were irrevocable as of September 25, 1985.

Absent the technical repeal of the 1976 statute, it would seem that the existing regulations would continue to apply to those trusts which were originally grandfathered. To clarify that this will be the result if the provisions of H.R. 3838 are enacted, I asked Secretary Baker to discuss Treasury's position on this matter. Assistant Secretary Roger Mentz has responded that those trusts which were originally grandfathered—as determined by regulations—would continue to be exempt from the new provisions.

The texts of my correspondence are presented below.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 21, 1986.

HON. JAMES A. BAKER III,
Secretary, Department of the Treasury, 15th
and Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washing-
ton, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: When the generation-skipping transfer tax was first enacted in the Tax Reform Act of 1976, certain preexisting irrevocable trusts were exempted from the new tax. Specifically, the effective date provisions in section 2006(c)(2)(A) of the Act provided that the tax was not to apply to any generation-skipping transfer:

"... under a trust which was irrevocable on June 11, 1976, but only to the extent that the transfer is not made out of corpus added to the trust after June 11, 1976 ..."

The generation-skipping transfer tax provisions of H.R. 3838, as drafted by the Committee on Ways and Means, include a substantially identical exception for irrevocable trusts; only the date was changed. Section 1223(b)(2)(A) of that bill provides that the tax will not apply to any generation-skipping transfer:

"Under a trust which was irrevocable on September 25, 1985, but only to the extent that such transfer is not made out of corpus added to the trust after September 15, 1985 ..."

Proposed Treasury regulations were published in December 1978 concerning the generation-skipping transfer tax as enacted in 1976. In August 1980, a portion of those proposals, as revised, were published in final form as Treas. Reg. section 26.2601-1, which implemented effective date provisions from 1976.

The irrevocable trust exception in section 1223(b)(2)(A) of H.R. 3838 is substantially identical to the exception in the 1976 Act and would, under normal statutory construction, be implemented by existing Treas. Reg. section 26.2601-1, except for the change in dates. However, section 1223(c) of the bill would repeal the previously enacted generation-skipping tax. As a result, the enactment of this provision of H.R. 3838 technically would render the existing regulations as being without foundation, because

the statutory language would have been repealed.

Assuming enactment of sections 1223(b)(2)(A) and 1223(c), can it be presumed that the principles of current Treas. Reg. section 26.2601-1 will be applied in interpreting section 1223(b)(2)(A) so as to continue the exception for those pre-June 12, 1976 irrevocable trusts to which the current effective date exception applies?

I would appreciate a response at your earliest convenience.

With best wishes,
Sincerely yours,

JAMES R. JONES,
Member of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, April 11, 1986.

DEAR MR. JAMES JONES: Thank you for your letter of March 21, 1986, regarding the effective date provisions of the generation-skipping transfer tax. Your letter accurately sets out the legislative and regulatory history of the effective date provisions of this tax, beginning with its enactment in 1976.

While it is somewhat unusual for the Treasury Department or the Internal Revenue Service to state how it plans to interpret a provision of a bill that has not yet been signed into law, the answer to the question you pose seems sufficiently clear that I feel comfortable in responding affirmatively to your inquiry. Thus, it may be presumed that the principles of current Treas. Reg. § 26.2601-1 will be applied in interpreting § 1223(b)(2)(A) of H.R. 3838 so as to continue the exception for those pre-June 12, 1976 irrevocable trusts to which the current effective date exception applies.

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

J. ROGER MENTZ,
Assistant Secretary-Designate
(Tax Policy).

INA DEARMAN: SAN FRANCISCO'S LEADING VOLUNTEER

HON. SALA BURTON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mrs. BURTON of California. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute today to one of San Francisco's leading citizens, Ina Dearman.

Ina Dearman is truly a Good Samaritan—a person who has volunteered her time and energy to numerous projects helping people in the city. She was there to aid a friend in need. I know this because my office has been the recipient of many of her calls in her numerous attempts to help her fellow human beings.

Ina has been a wonderful wife, mother, daughter, and friend. I am proud to count her among my dearest friends and I am happy to have this opportunity to honor Ina in this way.

Recently, the Cross Cultural Family Center gave Ina a Special Achievement Award. Following is a brief description of her accomplishments:

Ina Dearman planned to become a career social worker and instead, she became a career volunteer for a better society.

Born in Chicago, Ina's family moved to San Francisco when she was a child. She's a graduate of the University of the Pacific (BA in Sociology) and earned a Masters degree in Social Welfare at the University

of California at Berkeley. Long active in the YWCA, Ina served for three years on its National Board and was Delegate to the world YWCA meeting in 1976. In addition, she was a director of the San Francisco YWCA for nine years and president from 1981 to 1983. From 1976 to 1981, Ina was a member of the San Francisco Planning Commission. She has served on the Community Advisory Board of the Westside Mental Health Society, and was a board member of JACKIE and the San Francisco Youth Campus.

Last, but not least, Ina was a founding member of Cross Cultural Family Center. For over 16 years she has been a dedicated supporter and volunteer, giving freely of her time and effort in both professional and hands-on, time-consuming work activity that every volunteer knows.

We thank Ina and we honor her on behalf of the children, members and staff of CCFC.

FEDERAL PAY MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1986

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, on a number of occasions, many of my colleagues have joined me in the well of this Chamber to discuss the Federal work force. Many of us have sought to improve the working conditions for employees and to create a more equitable work environment. We also have attempted to protect the integrity of the Federal work force and the compensation program from unwarranted budgetary reductions.

Today, I return to the Chamber to inform my colleagues of a bill I am introducing, the "Federal Pay Management Act of 1986." My legislation provides for alternative systems of compensation for Federal employees; modifications in the pay comparability process; and expedited authority for Federal agencies to increase rates of pay for certain occupations, particularly those involved in national security which are experiencing difficulties in recruitment and retention.

In 1970, Congress enacted the Pay Comparability Act in an effort to assure objectivity and predictability in the Federal wage-setting process. It was designed to bring Federal employees' pay in line with their counterparts in the private sector. Yet, through constant changes in the pay-setting mechanisms and the President's repeated use of alternative pay plans, the 1970 Comparability Act has failed to achieve its goals.

It has been almost 10 years since Federal employees received a full comparability increase. Pay raises for Federal workers are being granted on an ad hoc basis based upon budgetary considerations rather than the principle of comparability set forth in the 1970 law. The system has completely broken down.

In a hearing conducted by my Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits earlier this year, there was unanimity among the witnesses that the current pay-setting process was in desperate need of repair. Everyone from the General Accounting Office to the Presidentially-appointed Advisory Committee on Federal Pay agreed that systemic

change was necessary. The legislation I am introducing today incorporates many of the ideas suggested by witnesses at that hearing.

Over the past 16 years, military pay has grown by 226.51 percent and private sector wages have increased by 186.64 percent. Wages for white-collar Federal workers have risen by only 133.25 percent. During that same 16-year period, the Consumer Price Index has increased by 189.56 percent. Not only has Federal pay failed to keep pace with private industry and the military, Federal workers have suffered severe reductions in their standard of living because of unbridled inflation in the 1970's.

Despite the clear intention of the 1970 Comparability Act that pay for Federal workers remain comparable to wages in the private sector, Federal pay rates now trail those in private industry by 20 percent. Mid-level managers and senior executives in the Federal Government are even further behind their private sector counterparts, with their pay rates lagging by more than 50 percent.

The lack of competitiveness in pay, coupled with repeated attempts to dismantle the benefit package, have resulted in a demoralized Federal labor force, a reduction in service to the public, and a threat to our national defense. Today, the Federal Government, in many instances, is the employer of last resort for numerous professionals. Recruitment is difficult and retention is at an all-time low. Recent data indicate that the voluntary separation rates for many engineers, for example, employed by the Department of Defense have doubled from fiscal year 1975 to fiscal year 1985. The Federal Government cannot compete with the private sector in hiring quality graduates from our Nation's colleges and universities.

The inability to recruit and retain qualified technical and professional employees in the Federal Government has had serious effects on the efficiency and dependability of Government service. A 1984 General Accounting Office report cited a series of instances in the Departments of Defense, Commerce, Health and Human Services, and the Veterans' Administration in which the difficulties in recruiting and retaining employees have threatened important Government programs.

The Assistant Secretary of Commerce, for example, conceded that the lack of adequate pay for patent examiners seriously damaged the administration goal of "significantly reducing the patent pending rate." The inability to retain physical science technicians has jeopardized construction at Mare Island Shipyard and the failure to attract radiological technicians at the National Cancer Institute has caused highly technical equipment that should have been used to treat cancer patients to stand idle.

The bill I am introducing today seeks to address the inherent problems with the current Federal wage-setting process in an effort to regain competitiveness with the private sector and to improve Government service for all Americans.

The bill has three basic components. First, the bill establishes a Federal Compensation Board, comprised of 13 people representing the administration, the Advisory Committee on

Federal Pay and the Federal Employees Pay Council, to design and implement a variety of alternative pay systems. The alternative systems, which include total compensation comparability, pay-for-performance, collective bargaining, and regional pay would be implemented within a representative sample of agencies. Particular attention is paid in the bill to Federal laboratory and scientific personnel by allowing the employing agencies the flexibility of using the alternative pay systems.

Second, the bill amends the current special pay rate program which enables agencies with demonstrated recruitment and retention problems to hire and pay employees at higher levels. My legislation would provide agencies with more flexibility and expedite the approval process by the Office of Personnel Management.

Third, the legislation establishes a Commission on Federal Pay Management. The 3 member, nonpartisan, expert panel would be responsible for overseeing and evaluating all alternative pay systems. After a 5-year period, the Commission would report its findings and conclusions with regard to the alternative pay systems to the President and Congress.

It is important to note that the bill is cost neutral. It requires the agencies to test the pay alternatives within existing appropriations.

The urgency for legislative change cannot be underestimated. Federal agency heads, who are concerned with the detrimental impact of the compensation program on their ability to achieve their mission, are feeling hard-pressed to attack the recruitment and retention problems. I am mindful, of course, that the President has proposed a government-wide "Performance Pay System." While I am certainly interested in learning more of the details of the President's plan, I am not convinced that the "China Lake" experience provides a panacea for the problems that plague the Federal compensation process.

Our Government needs to hire and retain qualified, dedicated employees, and to be competitive in the marketplace for talented individuals. After all, it is Federal employees who develop and manage our national defense systems, who conduct essential research on fatal diseases, and who facilitate our space exploration. It is the Federal worker who is responsible for providing essential Government service to the citizens of this great Nation.

My legislation creates a vehicle for agencies to experiment with pay programs so that Federal employees will be compensated fairly. Congress and the President will ultimately determine which program or combination of programs is best suited for Federal agencies within 5 years after the bill's enactment. In the meantime, Federal pay adjustments will be more competitive with the private sector and agencies will be given the flexibility they have demanded.

I welcome my colleagues to cosponsor this bill. My Subcommittee on Compensation and Employee Benefits will conduct hearings on this and other pay reform proposals later this month. I am hopeful that we can conclude our journey toward enacting necessary changes in the Federal pay-setting process by the end of

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this session and that pay reform becomes a reality.

Thank you.

TERMINATING THE NEW GI BILL WOULD PREVENT MANY FROM BEING ALL THEY CAN BE

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, "Be all you can be." "A great way of life." "It's not just a job, it's an adventure." "The few, the proud . . ." "It's a great place to start."

Mr. Speaker, these are representative of the current advertising enticements to attract new recruits to branches of our Armed Forces. Each promises a large measure of fulfillment.

No matter how you consider these slogans, either collectively or separately, one word comprising the strongest incentive of all shines through: Education. The best way to be all you can be: Education. The greatest way of life comes through education. The most challenging adventure we face is improving the human condition, which can certainly be achieved through education. Pride is a wonderful thing, and the greatest place to start building it is on an education.

Young recruits know this. Military recruiters know this. The Congress knows this. The administration, however, needs a reminder.

Our Armed Forces' ability to recruit high quality young men and women has been impressively strengthened by the implementation of the new GI bill.

Deputy Secretary of Defense William H. Taft IV, in a memorandum to the Secretaries of the military departments, had the following to say about the program after only 3 months of operation: "With enactment of the new GI bill, the Congress, has not only provided the Department of Defense with an excellent recruiting incentive, but has also provided the Nation's youth with an exceptional educational opportunity."

Yet, the administration is proposing that the program be terminated. The results of such a move could be devastating: Thousands of young people would see their dreams of obtaining a college education shattered; military recruiters would have to scratch for recruits from a declining pool of eligibles who now face better prospects for employment in the civilian sector; and our military force levels would no doubt be adversely affected.

If it's cost the administration is concerned about, it shouldn't be concerned. The statistical range shows that participants pay back 3 to 6 times the cost of their educational benefits due to increased taxes on higher income.

The new GI bill. It may not be the only incentive to join the military, but it is the best. We must not, we cannot terminate it. The administration is dead wrong on this issue, Mr. Speaker.

GOV. RICHARD J. HUGHES—MAN OF COMPASSION

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, in April, the Rutgers School of Law paid tribute to one of New Jersey's finest public servants, and a great friend of many years, the Honorable Richard J. Hughes, former Governor and chief justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. I can think of no one more deserving of this tribute than Dick Hughes, a man known for his big heart and unwavering sense of fairness.

Throughout his long, distinguished career, Dick Hughes has served the people of New Jersey in many capacities. After graduating from the New Jersey School of Law (which later became Rutgers) in 1931, Dick went on to become a U.S. attorney for New Jersey, a judge of the county court and superior court, and in the appellate division. From 1962 to 1970, he served as Governor, and from 1973 to 1979, as chief justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Always an aggressive champion of the people, Dick worked hard for the passage of pollution control laws and a minimum wage for employees. He was instrumental in establishing a public defender system and statewide sentencing guidelines.

As I said, Mr. Speaker, I can think of no one more deserving of this tribute and the love and respect of the people of New Jersey than Dick Hughes. I cherish our friendship and the memories of our long association.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to you the following articles about Governor Hughes, which were published in the Newark Star-Ledger last month.

[From the Newark (NJ) Star-Ledger, Apr. 3, 1986]

HUGHES RATES A CUT ABOVE ON TESTIMONIAL TRAIL

(By Herb Jaffe)

Testimonial dinners are traditionally a bore, a painful experience in which one speaker after another spends hours discovering new ways to lull an assemblage that has paid a handsome ticket price for a bad meal and the indigestion that often accompanies a lot of bad verbiage disguised as oratory.

Some of the dullest testimonial dinners have, by tradition, been keyed to buoy the reputations and financial fortunes of prominent political figures.

Several years ago, a not-so-prominent political figure in New Jersey could find no one to sponsor a testimonial dinner in his behalf. So he made his own. He rented a hotel ballroom, sold dinner tickets and an advertising journal, and raised enough money to buy himself a new business.

Richard J. Hughes, former two-term governor, retired chief justice and one of the most affable figures ever to grace the state, has never had such a problem.

In fact, as former Gov. Brendan Byrne said during the parade of after-dinner testimonials for Hughes last week, "this is my 58th dinner tribute for Dick Hughes."

Whether in fact Hughes has had anything near that many testimonial dinners is imma-

terial. The point is that this well-loved man, a Democrat who has been honored and respected by just as many Republicans, also has been one of the most popular recipients ever to travel the state's testimonial circuit.

It was no bore as Rutgers Law School of Newark honored this statesman who graduated 55 years ago from the New Jersey School of Law, which was an ancestor of Rutgers Law School.

In fact, on the testimonial dinners scale, Dean Peter Simmons and Newark Rutgers Provost Norman Samuels can proudly boast that the Hughes affair was a 10-plus, a rousing four-star success that sent the guests home with smiles on their faces rather than yawns.

The Speaker, far from the traditional bores, were witty and brief, starting with Federal Magistrate Serena Perretti, the master of ceremonies, and ending with the guest of honor who noted that this old political adversary, Sen. Wayne Dumont Jr. (R-Sussex), "apologized that he couldn't come to my dinner."

"He said he had to be in court, or something, tonight," Hughes said with his usual broad smile and good humor.

In between, there were many light lines and some good laughter. After all, as Attorney General W. Cary Edwards said, "you can't get serious on a night like this. Everybody knows the life of Dick Hughes. It has been repeated at 57 other testimonials."

So instead, Edwards got into some tongue-in-cheek discussion about his relations with Senate President John R. Russo (D-Ocean), who was on the dais in his role as acting governor.

Earlier, Russo offered the same kinds of political jabs in between hailing Hughes. "No one has been more of a help to me in my years of public life than Dick Hughes," he said, a tribute that was repeated by several other speakers.

Robert B. Meyner preceded Hughes for two terms in the governor's office, so he chose to reminisce about the political scene of almost half a century ago, all the way back to the nomination of Wendell Willkie, the Republican candidate for President in 1940.

But then Byrne rose to awaken those who weren't born yet when Willkie was the victim of a blitz in the third-term re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The immediate past governor was at his comical best. In fact, Hughes later states:

"When Brendan Byrne first became governor, he used to put people to sleep. Now, he's a standup comic."

Byrne had some fast one-liners. "It's nice to be here," he said. "If you're a former governor, I guess it's nice to be anywhere," he added.

He referred to the testimonial program, which pictured Hughes at the time of his law school graduation on the cover, and again on the inside cover at the time of his retirement as chief justice in 1979.

"Those are pictures of Dick Hughes before and after Robinson vs. Cahill," Byrne said.

His reference was to the heated battles in both the Supreme Court and the Legislature over the "thorough and efficient" education provisions in the state's constitution, which ultimately required passage of the New Jersey state income tax.

"I really don't know anything funny about Dick Hughes," said Byrne. "But I know some funny things about Bob Meyner. I once asked Meyner if he had ever been to Pittsburgh, and he said he would go home and check his towels."

Referring to the fortunes of Atlantic City, which turned 180 degrees during Byrne's gubernatorial years, he stated:

"They tell me crime is up in Atlantic City. Ten years ago there was nothing there to steal."

Public Advocate Alfred A. Slocum, who served as a member of the Rutgers Law School faculty before joining state government, noted of Hughes, "I work in a building in Trenton that bears his name. The building leans on one side a little, and the elevators don't work all the time," Slocum said.

And so it went that evening, whether or not it was the 58th testimonial for this very popular and gentle man.

[From the Newark (NJ) Star-Ledger, Apr. 4, 1986]

**"TWIN" TRIBUTE: HUGHES HONORED FOR
POLITICAL, LEGAL DEEDS
(By Anne-Marie Cottone)**

Representatives of the political and legal spheres paid tribute last night to a man who has served in both arenas for 55 years, rising to the posts of both the chief executive and chief justice of New Jersey.

Richard J. Hughes, who was governor from 1962-70 and chief justice of the state Supreme Court from 1973-79 was the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner in the Parsippany Hilton. The dinner was sponsored by the Rutgers School of Law-Newark, from which Hughes obtained his law degree in 1931.

The dinner speakers included former Govs. Robert B. Meyner and Brendan Byrne, Attorney General W. Cary Edwards and Public Advocate Alfred A. Slocum. U.S. Magistrate Serena Perretti, who sits in Newark, presided over the dais.

There were 215 guests at the affair, which benefited the Rutgers Law School endowment fund. Sen. John Russo (D. Ocean), serving as acting Governor, attended in place of Gov. Thomas Kean, while congratulatory telegrams were read from Sen. Bill Bradley (D.-N.J.) and Rep. Peter Rodino (D-10th Dist.).

The speakers all referred to Hughes' compassion and his loyalty to others. Most of them also made jokes about the former governor and chief justice.

Byrne commented that Hughes' appearance "is actually a great tribute to you because I can't remember Dick Hughes ever staying through a whole dinner. This is my 58th tribute dinner for Dick Hughes," he quipped.

Taking a more serious turn, Byrne said, "We are here because we love Dick Hughes, because he is entitled to any honors Rutgers or anyone else wants to bestow on him. Every commitment that's been made to the poor or underprivileged or those who wish to help their fellow citizens has the imprint of Richard Hughes on it."

Meyner spoke of Hughes' loyalty, saying that Hughes always helped his friends and those in need.

Slocum spoke of Hughes' enthusiasm, while Edwards referred to Hughes as "one of our most outstanding citizens in this state."

Edwards recalled a campaign slogan from the 1965 gubernatorial campaign: "Dick Hughes-He Cares." He is still doing all the good things for all the same reasons, because he cares as much as he always did."

Following their remarks, Hughes was introduced to a round of applause. "I am very touched by those of you who've come out for this dinner," Hughes said.

He spoke briefly of his wife, Betty, who died in 1983. "As the years have gone on, I've had such joy in remembering her bottom lines. She was a very funny gal. I used to say, 'I hate these testimonials. I'm a humble man.'" She said, "You have a lot to be humble about."

Admitting that he had protested at the idea of the testimonial, Hughes added, "As much as I protested, it's been a very happy night for me. I deeply appreciate the compliment, the idea, the friendship."

Hughes was an assistant U.S. Attorney for New Jersey from 1939 to 1945. He served as a judge of the county court and Superior Court, and in the Appellate Division.

Among the milestones of his administration as governor were the enactment of water and air pollution control laws that were the strongest in the nation at the time, and the establishment of a public defender system and a state minimum wage.

As chief justice, Hughes was responsible for implementing statewide sentencing guidelines and for the Mt. Laurel housing decision.

Hughes, who maintains residences in New Jersey and Florida, has served as counsel to the Trenton firm of Sterns, Herbert & Weinroth since his retirement from the bench.

The Rutgers School of Law-Newark holds an annual spring dinner in support of its endowment fund. Guests of honor have included Rep. Peter Rodino (D-10th Dist.) and U.S. Supreme Court Justice William Brennan, according to Alice Olick, a Rutgers spokeswoman.

**FOREIGN TRADE ZONES AND
USER FEES**

HON. DON BONKER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the purpose of introducing the Foreign Trade Zone Fee Structure Act of 1986 which will prohibit the U.S. Customs Service from implementing the proposed user fee structure published in 51 FR 5040-5067 (Feb. 1, 1986) and any other fees that would demonstrably negate the operational and competitive advantages presently enjoyed by foreign trade zone users and operators.

As a Congressman from the coastal region with many ports, and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, I have witnessed first-hand the very negative economic consequences of our record trade deficits. Thus I have become very concerned with the efforts of the U.S. Customs Service under Director Von Raab to slash manpower and levy substantial user fees on U.S. shipping lines and exporters. Frankly, it is my impression that Customs' efforts to impose fees go well beyond seeking compensation for overtime, special audit, inspection, or other legitimate reimbursable activities. Rather, Customs appears intent upon compelling ports, shippers, and the U.S. merchant marine industry to bear virtually all of the costs for all of the services it provides. Such a policy can only operate to place U.S. shippers at an unnecessary and unreasonable disadvantage relative to our training partners.

A particularly disturbing illustration of this policy is the U.S. Customs Service plan to charge foreign trade zone operators excessively large annual fees for services performed. Under present regulations,

The cost of providing the additional Customs services required under the (Foreign Trade Zone) Act * * * shall be reimbursed to the Government by the grantee, payment to be made monthly to the district director.

Instead of maintaining this reimbursement system, Customs now proposes to charge FTZ operators annual fees ranging from \$1,400 to \$33,800.

Although it is an established and appropriate right of Customs to recover expenses incurred from serving FTZ's, I share the concern of the Foreign Trade Zone Association that Customs' proposed fee schedule will not only inhibit FTZ operations, but effectively negate the competitive cost advantage enjoyed by many FTZ manufacturers, assemblers, and operators.

The fee schedule proposed by Customs would create three tiers, based upon the annual number of admissions and transfers that occur in a zone. In general, FTZ operators with less than 300 admissions would pay \$1,400 a year, those zones with less than 3,000 admissions \$15,500, and zones with over 3,000 admissions would pay \$33,800. This structure may well cause serious problems for small- to moderate-size zones with entries or transactions surpassing 300 a year. These zones would witness their annual fee increase from \$1,400 to \$15,500 a year. While some well-financed zones with high value entries may be able to absorb this increase, many zones have indicated that the new fee will cause them to terminate operations or lose potential users.

The closure of FTZ's due to excessive customs fee would not only be unfortunate, but contrary to Congress' intent when it passed the Foreign Trade Zone Act in 1934. Foreign Trade Zones were designed to make U.S. products more competitive overseas, retain U.S. manufacturing operations and to stimulate greater export activity. With record trade deficits hanging over our heads, FTZ operations are more important than ever. Far from crippling our Nation's export promotion programs, the Federal Government and Customs should be doing its utmost to encourage FTZ activities.

Aside from my belief that the Customs' FTZ proposals are very poor trade policy, I am very troubled by the fact that these specific fees were not authorized by Congress and are based on the number of merchandise entries. As my colleagues may recall, Congress last year rejected Customs' proposal to charge fees based on incoming merchandise. The Customs user fee proposal strikes me as nothing less than an attempt to accomplish this same end by administrative fiat.

I would hope that my colleagues who are supportive of foreign trade zones and concerned with our balance of trade deficits, would explore this issue and lend their support to my legislation. The role of the U.S. Customs Service should be to facilitate our international trading system, not to impede it and inhibit our ability to compete effectively overseas.

A copy of the legislation follows:

H.R.—

A bill to prohibit the imposition of excessive customs fees for foreign trade zone services and the implementation of the currently proposed Customs Service annual fee structure for such services

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Foreign Trade Zone Fee Structure Act of 1986".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) foreign trade zones established under the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly known as the Foreign Trade Zones Act (19 U.S.C. 81a et seq.)) represent an important export promotion and economic development tool for industries, ports, and communities in the United States by—

(A) strengthening the competitive position of United States exports overseas, preserving manufacturing jobs, and stimulating economic growth; and

(B) providing valuable competitive benefits, including simplified customs procedures, deferred payment of duties, duty reductions, and duty avoidance;

(2) although foreign trade zones have experienced dramatic growth over the last 5 years in number and trade volume, foreign trade zones have yet to be utilized and developed to full advantage; and

(3) efforts by Congress and the Department of Commerce—

(A) to promote the fuller utilization of foreign trade zones,

(B) to increase United States exports, and

(C) to encourage United States manufacturers to preserve domestic operations,

may be threatened by proposals of the United States Customs Service to levy excessive fees in connection with foreign trade zone operations.

(b) STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of Congress, in establishing foreign trade zones and the Foreign Trade Zone Board, to provide for the creation and maintenance of operations in the United States which, for reasons of customs costs, would otherwise be carried out abroad. The Congress declares that it is contrary to this purpose for the Customs Service, or any other Federal agency, to impose fees in connection with foreign trade zone operations that—

(1) offset the competitive cost advantage enjoyed by foreign trade zone operators because the zones are not considered to be within the customs territory of the United States;

(2) offset the operational advantages and benefits that accrue with respect to merchandise entries into foreign trade zones; or

(3) demonstrably negate the tariff benefits afforded foreign trade zone users, inhibit the activation and utilization of new and existing foreign trade zones, or lessen the competitive advantages of exports from foreign trade zones.

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION OF EXCESSIVE CUSTOMS FEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commission of Customs may not implement—

(1) the fee structure proposed to be implemented under the final rules (relating to Customs Service supervision of foreign trade zones) published in 51 F.R. 5040-5067 (February 1, 1986); and

(2) any fee structure in connection with Customs Service supervision of foreign

trade zones that conflicts with the congressional declaration stated in section 2(b) (1), (2), or (3).

(b) RETROACTIVE EFFECT.—If the fee structure referred to in subsection (a)(1) is implemented before the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) that fee structure shall cease to have force and effect on and after such date of enactment; and

(2) any foreign trade zone operator whose customs fees, for foreign trade zone operations engaged in during the period from the date such fee structure took effect and such date of enactment, were by reason of such structure higher than they would be had such structure not been implemented is entitled, upon application to the customs officer concerned within 90 days after such date of enactment, to a refund of the amount of such excess.

MIKE DEWINE MAKES A CASE FOR COVERT ACTION

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, the recent Libyan bombing episode demonstrates that the President must have a foreign policy option that lies somewhere between no action and sending the Marines or American bombers. In an op-ed that appeared in the April 23, 1986, edition of the New York Times, our colleague, MIKE DEWINE, persuasively makes the case that covert action may be that option while pointing out why such an alternative is so difficult to implement these days.

Mr. Speaker, I request that Mr. DEWINE's article be inserted at this point in the RECORD and I recommend it to all Members as most timely reading.

[From the New York Times, April 23, 1986]

INSTEAD, BE COVERT

(By Michael DeWine)

WASHINGTON.—Now that we've seen overt military action in Libya, is covert action still such an unpalatable alternative?

President Reagan has fewer workable options today than President Dwight D. Eisenhower would have had in the 1950's in the face of an international menace. The single biggest reason for this is Congress's steady effort, in the 1970's, to restrict American covert activities.

If this were the 1950's, we might have awakened one morning to find that Col. Musmmar el-Qaddafi had been deposed in a coup or otherwise removed. Now, by contrast, he is still in a position to direct terrorism.

The most common argument against covert activities is the moral argument—that it is unethical for America to intervene secretly in another country. But if Congressional restrictions on covert action effectively leave the President no choice but military action like the air strike against Libya, then the moral argument collapses. Given that no other tactic has worked, is it not morally better to help depose Colonel Qaddafi than to kill an innocent Libyan child with an American bomb? Would it not have been morally justified to assassinate Hitler, if we had had an opportunity to do so?

This is what I thought as the reports of our raid flashed across the television screen. While many Americans might initially cheer our show of force, I wondered how they would feel when they saw the sun rise over Libya, revealing children's bodies and twisted civilian buildings.

That is not to say that the execution of the operation was lacking. The plan was carefully crafted and executed, with every effort made to avoid hurting civilians. Nor do I criticize the President's decision to take this step. My quarrel is with those who have limited the choices available to President dealing with fanatics like Colonel Qaddafi.

Covert action is not the only possibility. Tough economic sanctions might have put enormous pressure on Libya—if our allies had cooperated. But four and a half years of unilateral American sanctions had little impact.

So what about covert action? Congress has required the President to honor a host of reporting requirements before mounting any such operation. All members of the House and Senate intelligence committees must be informed—31 people plus their committee staffs, which adds another 92 people. And any one of these people who does not believe in the operation can appoint him or herself to stop it: All they need to do is pick up the phone and call a reporter.

This might have happened in the case of Libya. There may or may not have been a plan in this case, but a report of one appeared on the front page of *The Washington Post*. The story, on Nov. 3, cited "informed Government sources" and alleged that President Reagan has authorized a covert operation—it was to be run by the Central Intelligence Agency and include another country or countries in North Africa—to undermine the Qaddafi regime. The story also noted, rather revealingly, that the plan had met some resistance from the House and Senate Select Committees on Intelligence. Whether or not a plan existed, it should never have been disclosed in the media.

No one yet knows how the confrontation with Colonel Qaddafi will play out, and I am not advocating any particular action. But I do believe that careful consideration of the reasons for the first major American bombing raid since those in Laos in 1973 suggests that we reassess our restrictions on covert action. My point is not that every secret scheme should be indulged but that Congress has imposed such high procedural hurdles that effective covert action has become virtually impossible.

Covert action, judiciously used, can be an important tool of foreign policy. It can help us avoid more costly and destabilizing operations that involve the loss of innocent life. It can also enhance cooperation with other countries that for various reasons require the option of "plausible denial."

Foreign policy rarely involves good choices; usually, the task is choosing the best of several bad choices. Limiting the options may only compel us to take more drastic action than we need to take.

CHILE: MOVING TOWARD DEMOCRACY

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, recent reports from Chile indicate that violence and terror by leftist and Communist groups has increased dramatically in recent months. This should come as no surprise to anyone who has kept abreast of the situation there. As the Government takes additional steps toward a peaceful transition from a military government to democracy, radical elements in the society see their hopes for violent revolution slipping away. They seek to push the Government into tightening its grip on the country and cracking down on terrorism and dissent. If they can force the Government to do this, they hope to be able to polarize the society and perhaps foment the type of domestic unrest which might lead to widespread violence and demonstrations. This, in turn, makes a peaceful and orderly transition almost impossible.

It is my sincere hope that the Chilean Government will not be daunted by these recent terrorist attacks and bombings, and that peaceful dissent will be able to continue. Only in this way can Chile complete its remarkable voyage from democracy to socialist state to military government and back again to democracy. If all goes as planned, this voyage will finally be completed with congressional elections in 1989 and Presidential elections in 1990. Chile will then join the growing number of Latin American countries that have successfully made a peaceful transition back to democracy. This is the last thing that the radical leftists in Chile want, however, because it will force them to win support with ballots instead of bullets, something which they know they will be unable to do.

Many in the United States sought to speed up the process of democratization in Chile; while a return to democracy should indeed be our goal, the Chileans already have set a timetable for this. We should support them as they progress toward this goal, rather than demanding immediate changes which might only exacerbate their problems. In this light, the following article from the May issue of *National Review* should prove very interesting to my colleagues. I hope they will take a few moments to read it.

CHILE REVISITED

The picture Chile offers to the visitor is quite different from the image conveyed by the American and European mass media. I recently made a trip there, for the seventh time over a period of 25 years. The day before I arrived, there was a big demonstration organized by the Christian Democrats. The opposition press claimed 900,000 participants, the government spoke of 100,000. Photos taken from helicopters rather supported the government's guess. By the way, the pro-government press informed its readers of the demonstration in advance, giving time, place, public transportation and parking facilities. Chile is far from being a totalitarian state.

Public violence is a fact of life in Chile today, and the Chilean Left stages it very well. The representatives of the foreign

mass media are tipped off (and so are the police) that in this or that sector of a demonstration, windows will be smashed, cars set on fire, or shops looted. The police arrive, act with the brutality we are accustomed to seeing on our television screens, and the cameramen have a field day. Besides this political street theater, there is also real terrorism from the Marxist Left. Bombs explode, arson is practiced. Just before our arrival a bomb was thrown into an orphanage, but a courageous lad picked it up and threw it into the courtyard, where its explosion caused only minor damage. However, the level of violence in Chile is probably no worse than in Western Europe. Between January 1 and November 20, 1985, West Germany experienced 296 acts of terrorism. (French, Italian, and Belgian statistics are even more alarming.)

The crisis in Chile today dates back to the Allende era and its aftermath. When the armed forces took matters into their own hands in 1973, the majority of Chileans were overjoyed. They may have been able to tolerate the intellectually Marxist side of Allende's regime (*vide* the hymns to Stalin by his court poet, Pablo Neruda), but they could no longer live with the near paralysis of economic life his policies were causing. Shortly before his fall, Allende admitted that there was food only for another two or three weeks. At that point—as in Brazil before the fall of Goulart—the women went into the streets and clamored for a radical change of government. Sporadic strikes by truck-drivers, white-collar workers, and others finally coalesced into a General Strike, and the army did not allow itself to be put to shame by its civilian compatriots.

The junta installed by the military did a tremendous job of restoring the economy mainly because it had the good sense to listen to the advice of "the Chicago boys," a group of University of Chicago-trained Chilean free-market economists. However, by 1981 the worldwide economic crisis had hit Chile, and the situation has become steadily graver since then, with only recently a slight turn for the better. The Chilean debt is very high, and I fear that a leftist government would run into even worse debts, as such governments historically tend to do, creating the false euphoria of a life of plenty under Socialism, until the hard awakening comes.

Now, modern man is a thoroughly state-centered creature, who automatically makes the state responsible for his economic well-being. Hence the preferred solution to any economic problem is political, and the battle cry is inevitably "Democracy!" Unfortunately, historians know that in the last 170 years, whenever Latin Americans have attempted to institute U.S.-style democracy, they have wound up perverting it almost immediately. They looked at the United States and got the impression that majority rule creates wealth for everybody. What the Latin Americans ignore is the impact of what Max Weber called the "Protestant work ethic," which does not exist south of the Rio Grande.

The bishops of Chile have declared that democracy is the Christian form of government. As in almost all other parts of the world, the bishops are devoid of any economic knowledge. In their hearts most of them are still Christian Democrats, who, in many ways, were economically more radical than Allende. (In 1970, having lost the election themselves, they threw their support to Allende, convinced that he would extend "social justice.") Also, many of the Chilean

bishops were, as young men, under the influence of Jacques Maritain, who taught for years at the Catholic University of Santiago, and who, though theologically sound, was politically Left. They became bishops under Paul VI, a close friend of Maritain. In 1981 Cardinal Archbishop Raúl Silva Henríquez was asked by journalists what Pope John Paul II thinks of liberation theology. "He has blessed it," was the cardinal's totally inaccurate reply.

By contrast, the Reformation churches in Chile are largely pro-government, as is the Jewish community. (The chief of the Council of State is a Jew.) The various evangelical sects are growing by leaps and bounds, because so many Catholics are sick and tired of hearing sermons about politics, sociology, and economics, while the sects largely preach the Bible.

Military dictatorships certainly have their flaws, but at least General Pinochet is an honest man. To hurry up a return to democracy before 1989 (when it was promised for, after the plebiscite of 1980) might be a major calamity. The Marxists remember the dictum of Engels that the democratic republic is the ideal framework for a Marxist victory.

A TRIBUTE TO ALMA JOHN OF HARLEM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Mrs. Alma John, who recently passed away in Harlem Hospital.

Alma John was a true leader, a symbol of commitment and pride. Her dedication to the people of our community was appreciated by all Harlemites, particularly those touched by her generosity.

Mrs. John was best known for her radio programs. One of them, "Alma John Talks to Teens," was an inspiration for teenagers. Young people knew her as a role model who would lend advice and guidance to those who needed direction. Another, "At Home With Alma John," was broadcast nationwide. Her word of hope and progress was carried into the homes of millions of Americans.

Her legacy is a remarkable one, Mr. Speaker, as is evidenced by the many New York broadcasters who credit her with inspiring them to use all of their resources to achieve success in the broadcast industry. In addition, those whose causes she championed will remember her as the one person who stood up for what was right when others seemed to turn away.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Alma John's message was a good one. We would all do well to carry on in her footsteps. I would like to submit the following article for inclusion in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Carib News, Apr. 22, 1986]

ALMA JOHN—THE GRAND LADY OF HARLEM DIES

Alma John, a notable personality in the Harlem community, who spent her lifetime being an inspiration to young and old, died in Harlem Hospital last Tuesday. Cause of death was a stroke she suffered in her home the previous Saturday.

Although she was a registered nurse, having received her training at Harlem Hospital, Mrs. John is remembered more for her radio programs. She was a pioneer in radio and television broadcasting and her program "What's Right With Teenagers" on WWR-L-AM won her McCall's Golden Mike Award.

Other programs such as "Alma John Talks to Teens" and "At Home With Alma John" were carried by hundreds of stations across the country. She was the inspiration to many young Blacks who wanted to enter the broadcasting business.

She encouraged Blacks to continue in school and many successful Blacks in the communication business today credit her with making it easier for them. As Gil Noble, host of ABC's "Like It Is" said, "I will always thank Mrs. John for making the hills that I now face a little flatter." Carib News Fashion Editor, Walter Greene, also credits Mrs. John with encouraging him to return to school and pursue the career he had chosen.

Mrs. John always talked of love, truth and unity. She was not afraid to champion causes that were not popular as evidenced in her early attempt to unionize employees at the Harlem Hospital.

In commenting on Mrs. John's death Charles E. Windsor, Executive Director of Harlem Hospital said that the hospital will continue her good work. "Mrs. John was one who helped to provide Harlem youngsters with a foundation of self respect for their history and a belief that they can achieve anything if they try."

Mrs. John, whose husband died several years ago, will be cremated and a memorial service in her memory will be planned later. Although death has claimed the life of this 79 year-old community leader, her spirit lives on in the lives of all those she came in contact with.

OF FALSE PROPHECY

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' attention to an article written by a member of my staff, Dr. John J. Pitney, Jr. This article describes a 1975 interview with a Pulitzer Prize author who predicted that Communists would bring democracy and peace to Southeast Asia. That forecast was one of a long series of cases in which well-intentioned Americans misjudged Communist aims.

We would do well to remember such cases in current debates on foreign policy. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn quotes a Russian proverb: "Dwell on the past and you'll lose an eye. Forget the past and you'll lose both eyes."

The article follows:

[From the Washington Times, Apr. 29, 1986]

HISTORY BELIES HER PROPHECY

(By John Pitney, Jr.)

On April 28, 1975, Frances FitzGerald came to Schenectady, N.Y., to lecture Union College students about Vietnam. In her Pulitzer Prize book, *Fire in the Lake*, she had referred to the Viet Cong as "liberation forces," blamed the war's ferocity on the "latent sadism" of American troops, and

longed for the day when "the narrow flame of revolution" would "cleanse the lake of Vietnamese society from the corruption and disorder of the American war."

It was fitting that she made her appearance on this day. Within hours, Communist troops would take Saigon.

A Union College sophomore, I interviewed Ms. FitzGerald for the student newspaper. Recently I played the tape of that conversation to learn how her remarks would sound 11 years later.

If the Communists are liberators, I ask, why are Vietnamese civilians trying to escape?

They are running from the Communists because they still fear the American, she explains. "Every single time the North Vietnamese or the PRG [Viet Cong] have come into a city, that place has been bombed." Others flee out of shame. "Of course there were a lot of people who were benefiting from the regime and the American presence. A lot of them now feel guilty."

Communist brutality does not create refugees, she suggests. "There have been no confirmed atrocity stories." In fact, any bloodbath would be America's fault. "I really think that American policy has been directed toward creating a massacre. Not only militarily, but by making a political settlement so difficult as to create as much bloodshed as possible."

What happens when the North Vietnamese take over the South?

"It's precisely what they're trying not to do. What they don't want to do is create their own government in the South. What they see is the creation of an indigenous sovereign government which will negotiate with Hanoi before an eventual reunification of the country."

"This will be an interim government. It will be in charge of carrying out elections."

This statement is surprising. "What kind of elections?" I ask.

"National elections for a new government."

"Multiparty?"

"Probably."

So there it was. The Communists had fought for decades in order to bring democracy to Southeast Asia, and only the Americans stood in their way.

History has belied Ms. FitzGerald's ghastly delusions. Thousands of boat people tried to flee the country; though some reached freedom, many died at sea. Those who stayed behind were often sent to "reeducation camps," where they remain. The North Vietnamese not only dominated the South, but Cambodia and Laos as well. Now they threaten Thailand. And there have been no free elections.

Eleven years later her comments are memorable not because they are so unusual, but because they are so typical. Time and again for nearly 70 years, Communist crimes have escaped many liberal eyes.

In 1919, American journalist Lincoln Steffens returned from Lenin's Russia and said, "I have been over into the future—and it works!"

Joseph Davies, the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, reported Josef Stalin as having "insisted on the liberalization of the constitution" and "projecting actual secret and universal suffrage." Mr. Davies also endorsed Stalin's infamous show trials.

In the late 1950s, New York Times reporter Herbert Matthews presented Fidel Castro as the T.E. Lawrence of the Caribbean.

Mr. Steffens, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Matthews were not bad Americans, just bad prophets.

And now the sequel. Although many administration critics have finally conceded that the Central American Communists are not just agrarian reformers, the critics still think that the Communists can be brought to the table by good intentions alone.

Ms. FitzGerald herself discussed Central America in a 1985 issue of Harper's: "The problem in El Salvador is not the guerrillas but the government—the military-dominated government that actually created the guerrillas and now can't get rid of them without American help."

So it's America's fault again. Cuba and the Soviet Union apparently have nothing to do with it. I hope she will not go on to claim that the Salvadoran guerrillas and the Sandinistas are aiming for free multiparty elections. Or that refugees are fleeing to America because they fear Americans.

SPECIAL RECONCILIATION RULE

HON. TRENT LOTT

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a special House rule that would bar extraneous matters in reconciliation bills.

Specifically, the rule proposes that, on a trial basis this session, we prohibit the inclusion in a reconciliation bill, or in any amendment thereto, of matters which are not related to the reconciliation directives given committees in the finally agreed to budget resolution for fiscal 1987. The purpose of this rule is to restore the original intent of reconciliation which was to bring our fiscal actions in line with the fiscal goals we set for ourselves in the budget resolution.

Too often in recent years reconciliation bills have been used as convenient vehicles for spending add-ons or authorizations which are unrelated to committees' reconciliation directives. The time has come to bring a halt to such practices and focus, as we must, on the important business of deficit reduction.

The other body has adopted two new rules in recent months to eliminate this practice: one with respect to reconciliation bills and amendments, and the other with respect to reconciliation conference reports. The time for action by this House is overdue.

At this point I include the text of the resolution:

H. RES. 444

Resolution providing a special House rule for the remainder of the second session of the Ninety-ninth Congress prohibiting the inclusion of extraneous matters in reconciliation bills and amendments in connection with the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1987

Resolved, That the following special rule shall apply in the House of Representatives for the remainder of the second session of the Ninety-ninth Congress to any reconciliation bill considered pursuant to the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1987:

(a) No provision shall be reported in the House in any reconciliation bill pursuant to

the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1987, or be in order as an amendment thereto in the House or Committee of the Whole, which is not related to achieving the purposes of the directives to House committees contained in the such concurrent resolution.

(b) Nothing in this resolution shall be construed to prevent the consideration of any provision in a reconciliation bill, or any amendment thereto, which achieves savings greater than those directed of a committee and which conforms to paragraph (c) of this resolution, or to prevent the consideration of motions to strike made in order by the Committee on Rules to achieve the purposes of the directives.

(c) For the purposes of this resolution, a provision shall be considered related to achieving the purposes of directives contained in the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget if it is estimated by the House Committee on the Budget, in consultation with the Congressional Budget Office, to effectuate or implement a reduction in budget authority or in new spending authority described in section 401(c)(2)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act, or to raise revenues, or both, and, in the case of an amendment, if it is within (in whole or in part) the jurisdiction of any committee instructed in the concurrent resolution.

(d) The point of order in this rule shall not apply to Senate amendments or to conference reports.

HOME OWNERSHIP ASSISTANCE

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to express the sense of the House that proposals to increase or assess new kinds of user fees or impose restrictions on the accessibility of program services from the Federal credit agencies, particularly the Federal housing credit agencies, should be rejected.

Home ownership is a universal dream among Americans. Our people work and save in hope that someday the dream will be realized so that they too can experience the pride and joy of moving to a residential community, establishing roots, raising a family, and building life-long friendships and memories that will carry them through difficult times. Each day we struggle so that someday we might have a place to call our own.

Buying a home, as we know, is often the most important and expensive investment made during a lifetime. Without help, the dream would be unfulfilled for most of us. The national interest demands that Federal credit assistance at the very least be maintained and definitely not curtailed.

The mortgage credit programs of the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans' Administration form the twin pillars that make housing affordable for millions of Americans. Through its very successful guaranteed loan programs, FHA and VA helped 500,000 people last year embark on the road to fulfilling their dreams. Today, young couples, veterans, and moderate income families are on

their way to building the future that will shape their memories of tomorrow.

Realizing the dream of home ownership is not only important to the stability of the family and community, it is perhaps most important to the stability of the national economy.

Housing related production now accounts for 8 percent of our gross national product. Last year alone, new housing construction contributed \$133 billion in output, provided 2.5 million man hours of labor, and resulted in \$3 billion in State and local tax collections and \$17 billion in Federal tax receipts.

Proposals now before Congress would impose new taxes on FHA and VA mortgage programs, on the activities of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and on the Government National Mortgage Association, in addition to restricting the accessibility of program services resulting in a reduction in housing construction, sales, and financing. The House of Representatives should and must take a strong bipartisan stand against these ill-advised proposals.

Specifically, the proposal now before Congress would increase the mortgage insurance premium charged by FHA to 5 percent from 3.8 percent, increase the loan guarantee fee of the Veterans' Administration to 3.8 percent from 1 percent, increase the fee charged by the Government National Mortgage Association for guarantee of mortgaged backed securities, impose higher fees on the debt of the Federal National Mortgage Association, impose a fee on the pass through securities of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and impose new fees on the borrowings of the Federal home loan banks.

Recent studies by the prestigious Chase econometrics estimated that these proposals would result in the loss of 100,000 housing starts annually, eliminate approximately 175,000 jobs and \$3.25 billion in wages, and cost \$1.5 billion in lost tax revenues to Federal, State, and local governments.

In my own State of Ohio, an estimated 31-percent fewer families will qualify for an FHA insured loan because of the proposed \$40,000 income ceiling. For those who still qualify, they would have to pay a whopping increase in the up-front closing costs. The increase would double what an average home buyer would have to pay at closing.

The greatest increase, however, would be on loans to veterans. In Ohio, the proposals would mean that a veteran with an average VA loan of \$46,837 would have to pay about \$1,780 up front as opposed to \$468 under the current program. The impact of these proposals is reflected in every State to similar but varying degrees.

Additionally, substantial fees would be imposed on the credit activities of the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, referred to as Fannie Mae, Mac respectively. Both agencies buy mortgages, thereby increasing the pool of available mortgage funds in addition to providing liquidity to the Nation's savings and loans.

Generally speaking, these combined proposals would increase mortgage interest rates, double the amount of cash required for

a downpayment on an average FHA and VA loan, decrease housing starts and home sales, increase unemployment in construction and related industries, and restrict program opportunities—particularly for first time home buyers.

The home ownership programs of the Federal Housing Administration, the Veterans' Administration, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and the Government National Mortgage Association, make possible mortgage funds at affordable rates for hundreds of thousands of people annually. To impose new taxes on the operation of their activities will stifle the housing market and have disastrous effects on our economy. These proposals are ill-advised and the House of Representatives should take a strong bipartisan stand in opposition to them.

Before I conclude, I want to thank the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and its Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development for their support as original cosponsors of this resolution. I urge each of my colleagues to join us in opposing these anti-home-ownership proposals.

DEATH IN THE HEARTLAND

HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, Death in the Heartland. This is the title of a resolution adopted by a number of churches in my district that I believe describes precisely the state of affairs in southwestern Minnesota, indeed, of much of rural America.

Since I so wholeheartedly agree with the sentiments of this resolution, Mr. Speaker, I submit it for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Members of the 266 congregations which comprise the American Lutheran Church in southwestern Minnesota should be proud of their church's concern and involvement on behalf of farmers.

DEATH IN THE HEARTLAND

It must be understood that our small rural communities in America are dying. The money for our businesses, our schools and even our churches are disappearing. Long established, family owned and operated businesses are closing all around us on our main streets. Farmers of all ages, and their families, many with no other employable skills, are losing their homes and farms.

One expert quoted by the Mpls. Star & Tribune said "only 30%" of our farm families will go under within the next few years, but it is already clear that far fewer failures will create many ghost towns. The money received by farmers for food is the economic lifeblood of our rural communities. Terribly depressed commodity prices allow no return above production costs; indeed has created killing losses. The farmers surviving are doing so on their equity, and that is rapidly dwindling.

Within a decade or less, you will have a heartland controlled by a few powerful corporations or individuals. Do the human beings in power in our state and federal governments, and in the corporate board

rooms, have any concern? Do you our fellow Americans, especially those in metropolitan areas, care enough to take action?

We request immediate creation of laws that will establish for American farmers a fair return on equity, which is consistent with the return on equity for other American commerce. This can be done without any cost to American taxpayers, and there are already legislative proposals to accomplish it. We need action now.

SALUTE TO THE MAY DAY CENTENNIAL

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to salute the May Day centennial, a labor holiday recognized by governments and peoples around the world to commemorate the courageous struggle of working people for an 8-hour day.

Exactly 100 years ago today, over 400,000 working men, women, and children joined together to heed the call of the Federation of Organized Trades & Labor Unions for a national general strike in support of an 8-hour workday, walking out of and shutting down factories and mills all across America. For two decades American workers had been battling for the 8-hour day but they had achieved but limited and frequently only temporary success. During the 1860's, they had won the enactment of 8-hour day laws in six States, as well as a national law for Federal employees, but these victories did not survive through the next decade, done in by a deadly combination of scheming corporate aristocrats, hostile judges, and the desperate economic conditions of the panic of 1873. Moving into the breach in the early 1880's, the newly founded Federation of Organized Trades & Labor Unions sought to restore the flagging 8-hour day movement with bolder, more direct action than ever before. Soon workers from coast to coast were caught up in a new and intense wave of enthusiasm for the 8-hour day, with the excitement reaching a fever pitch on May Day. Hundreds of thousands of workers, male and female, native and immigrant, black and white, poured into America's streets for peaceful parades and demonstrations, defiantly singing the refrains of the popular "Eight-Hour Day Song":

We mean to make things over,
We are tired of toil for naught,
But bare enough to live upon,
And never an hour for thought.
We want to feel the sunshine,
And we want to smell the flowers,
We are sure God has will'd it,
And we mean to have eight hours.

We are summoning our forces from the
shipyard, shop, and mill.

Eight hours for work,
Eight hours for rest,
And eight hours for what we will!

In the city of Chicago, tragically, these peaceful May Day demonstrations turned ugly when angry industrialists sought to crush the workers' newfound determination with brute force. On May 3, a squad of Chicago policemen and Pinkerton detectives attacked a

group of striking workers as they picketed the union-busting McCormick Harvester Machine Co., killing several workers and wounding dozens more. Stunned and outraged by this savagery, Chicago workers hastily organized a demonstration for the following day at Haymarket Square, securing the permission and sanction of the mayor for their peaceful protest. Due to heavy rain that day, turnout for the rally was disappointing, with the protestors dwindling to less than 200 by the time the final speaker rose to deliver his remarks. At that moment, 176 Chicago policemen suddenly burst on the scene, storming the horrified band of workers. In the ensuing confusion, a dynamite bomb was hurled into the melee and the police began firing randomly into the crowd. When it was all over, one policeman and four workers were dead and hundreds lay wounded and bleeding in the streets.

Even before the last shot had been fired at Haymarket Square, labor's enemies in Chicago and across the Nation were moving to exploit the tragedy to foment antiunion hysteria among the populace. The yellow press screamed out for vengeance, affixing blame for the bloodshed on the "foreign hyenas," "godless fiends," and "rabid dogs" in the labor movement. Civil liberties were suspended as the police swept through Chicago's working class neighborhoods in search of "seditious rabble," staging raids and break-ins at union meeting halls, newspaper offices, and the private homes of workers who had been active in the labor movement. Hundreds of individuals were rounded up and detained by police and many were tortured or bribed to extract "confessions" and other information for the authorities.

In the end, eight members of the Chicago-based International Working People's Association were singled out and put on trial for the bomb-throwing at Haymarket Square. There never was any evidence to connect any of these men either directly or indirectly with the bombing; several of them, in fact, were not even present at the demonstration. Evidence of their complicity in the violence, however, was beside the point. As the prosecutor himself admitted, the Haymarket defendants were on trial not for their actions but for their ideas. "These men have been selected, picked out . . . because they were leaders," State's Attorney Grinnell explained to the jury, "They are no more guilty than the thousands who follow them. Gentlemen of the jury: convict these men, make examples, hang them, and you save our institutions, our society."

The jury, which Grinnell himself had proudly described as being openly prejudiced against the defendants, decided to do just that, voting to convict all eight men and sentence seven of them to death.

Antilabor forces boisterously cheered the verdict, with one Chicago businessman gloating, "This is the end of the 8-hour day movement! We'll be hearing nothing more from the unions on that score!"

Despite the best hopes of their persecutors, however, the deaths of the Haymarket Martyrs did not still the struggle for an 8-hour day. "If you think that by hanging us you can stamp out the labor movement . . . the movement from which the downtrodden millions,

the millions who toil in want and misery expect salvation—if this is your opinion, then hang us," defendant August Spies told the court after the conviction. "Here you will tread upon a spark, but there and there, behind you—and in front of you, and everywhere, flames blaze up. It is subterranean fire. You cannot put it out." August Spies was absolutely right. The Federation of Organized Trades & Labor Unions, reorganized as the American Federation of Labor, continued its bold campaign for the 8-hour day and a better life for American workers. In the ensuing years, hundreds of thousands of workers won 9- or 8-hour days through private agreements with their employers and on June 25, 1938, all American workers were finally given this right when the Fair Labor Standards Act was signed into law. It was a momentous victory, a battle that American workers had sweat and fought for and even died to win.

Today, 100 years after the dramatic May Day strikes and demonstrations, the labor movement is once again being counted out, judged obsolete and even declared dead by its corporate enemies. They should know better. Regardless of how powerful the opposition may grow or how brutal its tactics may become, the American labor movement is here to stay. Today, tomorrow, and for however long the battle for justice in the workplace needs to be fought, the flames will still blaze up and they will not be put out.

FLORISSANT—A COLORFUL BLEND OF THE OLD WITH THE NEW

HON. ROBERT A. YOUNG

OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. YOUNG of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay special tribute to one of the most outstanding communities in the State of Missouri—Florissant County—as they begin festivities to commemorate their 20th anniversary.

This year's theme in the annual Valley of the Flowers Festival is "Florissant—a colorful blend of the old with the new," a phrase which I believe epitomizes the progress and prosperity of this outstanding city.

In keeping with the tradition of the people of Florissant to celebrate their community, a yearly festival with parades and exhibits is held. These celebrations involve virtually every aspect of life in the Florissant community. What once was a small display consisting of only a few booths and exhibits has blossomed into a full-scale event, replete with ice cream socials, arts and crafts, a historic house tour and the coronation of the Florissant queen and her court.

It is no surprise that this festival has grown in popularity to the point where it encompasses the entire St. Louis metropolitan area.

No description of the community of Florissant as we know it today is complete without a brief look at the city's historical background.

Early French farmers and trappers settled in the Florissant area because of the rich, fertile soil which enabled them to grow abundant

crops. In fact, the French originally referred to this town as Valle Fleurissant, meaning valley of flourishing. Living up to its name, Florissant once provided most of the produce for neighboring St. Louis County.

As an early village, Florissant was laid out in 10 square blocks and streets bore the names of Catholic saints. Today this section is known as "Old Town." Our present mayor, James Eagan, refers to "Old Town" as "the hub of the wheel" and has retained the French word for street—rue—to all of the street signs in Old Town.

Naturally, most of Florissant's historical buildings are located in Old Town. And it is no surprise to find the original street design in place. The streets are narrow, straight and take on a criss-cross pattern which resembles a window screen.

It is often said that early Florissant planners had their priorities straight. One lot was put aside for a church building, an essential element for the Creole French settlers. For them the church was the heartbeat of the community. And for many it still remains so today. The churches in Florissant serve as the heartbeat of the community. It is the scene of elaborate religious festivals and both the celebration of the beginning and ending of human life is held here.

The center of most of the religious activity in the early days was St. Ferdinand Parish, founded in 1789. The parish has the distinction of being the oldest Catholic church in the upper Louisiana Territory. The first church, a log building, was erected on the southeast quarter of a block set off by Rue St. Charles, Rue St. Denis, Rue St. Louis and Rue St. Ferdinand. The cornerstone of the church was a gift from Mother Philippine Rose Duchesne, who founded and taught at the parish school. Father Pierre Jean Desmet S.J., the famed gentle blackrobe missionary of the Indians was ordained there in 1827.

Other persons of historical significance who visited the church were Lewis and Clark, Antoine Deshersters, Washington Irving's tonish in "Tour of the Prairies" and philanthropist John Mullanphy.

By order of Joseph E. Ritter, Archbishop of St. Louis, St. Ferdinand Church ceased to be an active parish in 1955. In 1966 a fire nearly destroyed the church. However, through the efforts of "Friends of Old St. Ferdinand," a nonsectarian organization, over \$100,000 was raised to restore the church and is known today as the Shrine of Old St. Ferdinand. The new parish of St. Ferdinand was dedicated in 1961.

As the 1986 Florissant bicentennial celebration commemorates the history of a city that is known for its stability, peace and solitude, I believe it is only befitting that the 99th Congress should recognize the heritage and strength of this exceptionally fine community.

MILLER INTRODUCES PLAN TO REFORM ONSHORE LEASING

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I am joining my colleague from Ohio, Congressman JOHN F. SEIBERLING, in introducing legislation today to achieve the long overdue reform of our system of leasing onshore oil and gas resources.

It has been nearly 20 years since the Department of the Interior questioned whether the noncompetitive oil and gas lottery "is sufficiently in tune with the real world." In fact, the long history of illegalities, improprieties and ripoffs associated with this lottery make the worst welfare chiseler look like a member of the Grace Commission.

Since 1979, I have proposed legislation to replace the anachronistic "simultaneous oil leasing" system, or Sog or Simol, with a rational plan that will eliminate the illegalities which have become the hallmark of this program.

The Simol system is nothing short of a glorified church raffle. Energy resources worth hundreds of millions of dollars are disbursed willy-nilly without benefit of competitive bidding. The U.S. Government is picking the pockets of thousands of unsuspecting men and women who, lured by the siren call, "You could become a millionaire," send in their entry fees for the chance to become leaseholders of lands which they cannot hope to explore or develop. Instead, lucky winners often turn around and re-lease, or "assign," their newly won lands to oil companies for hundreds of thousands of dollars, with the taxpayer receiving nothing.

Five years ago, I secured congressional approval for an increase in the entry fee from \$10—which had been set in the early 1950s—to \$75. Opponents of my proposal warned revenues would drop precipitously because fewer entries would be submitted. In fact, the revenues earned by the Government tripled in the first year.

But that reform, welcome and lucrative as it was, does not address the fundamental fallacies of the lottery system: Resources are distributed without any relationship to their value; royalties are capped at 12.5 percent, which is the minimum royalty in the offshore program; rents are \$1 or \$2 an acre.

But there is more than inefficiency and the shortchanging of the taxpayer, who owns these resources and who deserves a fair return. The lottery is a veritable breeding ground of crime, fraud, and deception, and many innocent victims are caught in its web.

The Simol system has been suspended several times in recent years because of fraudulent "boiler room" operations which market and transfer the leases offered through the lottery. The Justice Department estimated several years ago that these boiler room operations might cost unsuspecting taxpayers \$100 million a year.

In an investigation 3 years ago, hundreds of thousands of dollars in fines, charitable contri-

butions and tax settlements were levied against violators. Five corporations and one individual pleaded to felony counts, and 1 corporation and 12 individuals to misdemeanors. Over 260 leases were forfeited. Little wonder that the National Association of Attorneys General has joined us in calling for reform of this scandal-laden system.

It is obvious that our earlier reform efforts, like those of Senator BUMPERS in the other body, have failed. There has been vigorous opposition, especially from the independent oil and gas industry, and from leasing companies which make a profit from the marketing of these leases.

I, for one, am sympathetic to the concerns of the independents, who fear they will not be able to compete with major companies were the system to become totally competitive. However, there must be a better system for assuring the independents a fair place in the leasing program than by perpetuating a lottery plan which, if fair to independents, is profoundly unfair to taxpayers.

I am aware of those who argue that wholesale reform is unnecessary. I vigorously disagree. Efforts at incremental change have been tried over the last 6 or 7 years. They have repeatedly failed to prevent the steady appearance of new scandals.

The last major reform proposed by the Interior Department in 1984 was roundly condemned by the Office of Management and Budget, which concluded that "a straightforward competitive offer leasing system would be by far the best cure for the deficiencies of the existing Sog program."

Let us not delay any longer in enacting legislation that will end the scandalous Simol system. The legislation we introduce today, the Federal Oil and Gas Leasing Amendments of 1986, will replace the lottery with a fully competitive system.

Under our plan, the lease will go to the highest responsible bidder, not to the person whose name is pulled out of a hat. The bidder will not just pay a \$75 filing fee, but a bonus bid by which he competes for the lease. Rents will be doubled, to \$2 or \$4 per acre, and the minimum royalty will be set at 16 percent, as in the case of offshore tracts.

In a time of budgetary deficits, we must correct a system which is regularly shortchanging the American taxpayer out of hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

This legislation contains innovations developed by my colleague, Mr. SEIBERLING, which establish reasonable standards to assure that leasing decisions, in the future, are consistent with land use and management practices. We do not propose these requirements for the purpose of delaying or obstructing oil and gas development. Rather, our goal is to ensure that that development occurs consistent with other sound purposes, including wilderness protections.

We have had all too much evidence of decisions which have been made which disregard the impact of leasing and development on adjacent areas and resources. We made a serious effort in the 1978 Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act amendments to establish workable procedures to protect potentially affected resources. Unfortunately, the administration has not been very scrupulous about enforcing that

law with respect to adequate consideration of the impact of leasing decisions and the necessity of consulting with appropriate State and local officials.

We must have adequate safeguards when we lease public resources to private interests, either offshore or onshore. The absence of sound, land management regulations as a basic feature of the current onshore leasing system is one more indication of the archaic manner in which this program is being conducted.

Mr. Speaker, the evidence of mismanagement and financial shortchanging of the taxpayers associated with the onshore leasing system compels this House to enact the Seiberling-Miller reform bill. Those who are concerned about our deficit, those who are committed to rooting lawlessness and inefficiency out of government, those who support rational development of our energy resources consistent with other land use needs will support this legislation and vote for its enactment without further delay.

DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING AWARENESS

HON. HAROLD L. VOLKMER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor for me to publicly commend and congratulate a television station covering my district for its commitment to drunk and drugged driving awareness. Station KHQA of Hannibal, MO and Quincy, IL under the able leadership of General Manager Gary Schmedding deserves a round of applause for its efforts.

KHQA is instrumental in the dissemination of news and entertainment in the tri-State area of Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. Much of its coverage area encompasses my ninth congressional district in Missouri. And much of my district has benefited from KHQA's efforts.

Let me cite some very impressive figures. In December last year KHQA aired a total of 84 30-second announcements, along with 147 station I.D.'s devoted to the issue of drinking and driving. These announcements were a part of the overall public service effort of KHQA-TV during December when nearly 1,500 announcements were aired. The commercial value of these airings exceeded \$61,000.

Was this effort successful? A survey of law enforcement agencies in the tri-State area indicated that the incidence of drinking and driving during the holiday season lessened considerably. In fact, there were no accidents and no arrests for drinking and driving New Year's eve in the area served by KHQA.

I thank KHQA for its commitment and service. I also thank General Manager Gary Schmedding for striving to make KHQA a leader in the nationwide effort to stop drunk driving. Voluntary efforts such as this speak well for the industry as a whole.

A TRIBUTE TO GEORGE AND RUTH WINGES ON THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR MARRIAGE

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor and congratulate two special friends on the occasion of their 50th wedding anniversary. On May 2, 1986, George and Ruth Winges will celebrate the rare milestone of five decades of marriage together.

In an era when more than half of our Nation's marriages end in divorce, it is inspiring to know such a couple. George and Ruth were married in New York in 1936 and in the years since have displayed a rare and exemplary dedication to one another, to family, and in service to friends and country.

The Community of Stockton, CA, welcomed the Winges' arrival in 1945, where they have resided ever since. During the 35 years to follow, George served in the military at Sharpe Army Depot. He retired on July 1, 1977 and was honored for his dedicated service. Likewise, Ruth gave 20 years of dedicated, caring service in the Stockton school system and also retired in 1977.

The hard work and devotion that both invested in their careers was by no means dimmed when they retired. Their days since that time have been filled with continual giving and personal sacrifice for the betterment of the community of Stockton. Many individuals, including myself, have greatly benefited from their dedication.

Since 1977 George has volunteered his services for the senior community, the Department of Aging of the San Joaquin Valley, and for former Member of Congress, John McFall. In 1983, George willingly left retirement to professionally serve for a year at Sharpe Army Depot as senior civilian adviser to the commander. For this sacrifice, George received the Commander's Award for Civilian Service.

Since 1983, I have been the fortunate beneficiary of George's energy, reliability, hard work, and devotion. For nearly 3 years he has put in 5 hours a day, 5 days a week as a volunteer in my Stockton district office. During this time Ruth has also volunteered many hours each week with St. Joseph's Hospital Auxiliary as well as other organizations and groups throughout the area.

The energy and zest of George and Ruth by no means is depleted on community service activities. A high priority for the couple is the enjoyment of simple pleasures * * * family, friends, fine dining, traveling, hobbies. Frequently they entertain, or host a barbeque after a day of golf, or escape for a romantic picnic for two. One of their greatest pleasures is derived from time spent with family—two sons and their wives, and three young grandchildren.

I am proud to know George and Ruth and call them my friends. Mr. Speaker, I extend to them my heartiest congratulations on this special day. Together they have contributed much to the world around them and serve as an ex-

ample of the many things that make this country great. I hope that this 50-year milestone marks only the beginning of a long and continually content life together.

LET'S RESOLVE THE TAX PROBLEM FOR FUTURE RURAL LETTER CARRIERS

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 1986

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join Mr. FLIPPO of Alabama and many of our other distinguished colleagues in cosponsoring H.R. 4715, to provide equitable and fair tax treatment of rural letter carriers. I am an original cosponsor of this legislation simply because it corrects a potential inequity facing future rural letter carriers in the taxation of equipment maintenance allowances [EMA], a situation which was recently resolved for current rural letter carriers.

Representing western Wisconsin, which is roughly 70-percent rural, this legislation will provide future rural letter carriers relief from the potentially unfair application of an Internal Revenue Service [IRS] tax law pertaining to the use of their personal vehicles in the delivery of mail. In urban areas of our country this is not a problem as the U.S. Postal Service [USPS] maintains effective vehicle maintenance facilities for their own vehicles used in the delivery of mail in more densely populated areas. However, this would not be the most efficient and cost-effective way to operate in rural areas, hence the need for this legislative remedy.

Mr. Speaker, since 1956 rural letter carriers filed their tax returns with the option of using an IRS form to calculate the operating costs of driving and maintaining their vehicles in the execution of USPS duties. An EMA contract between the USPS and rural letter carriers established the mileage amounts for the use of carrier vehicles for the delivery of mail. This calculation does not provide a profit for the rural letter carrier.

Of the 744,490 USPS employees in 1985, 63,698 served as rural delivery carriers, substitutes, or reliefs. For this 8.5 percent of USPS employees serving rural regions of our country, traveling an average route of 62 miles with 450 post boxholders, fairness was restored last year after a 1984 retroactive IRS rule was reversed.

In 1984, concern was raised after the IRS reversed the rule affecting the 1956-83 tax status of rural letter carriers. The result of this reversal is that recently rural letter carriers have been subject to IRS audits for tax years prior to and including 1983. Even though rural letters carriers complied with IRS laws when filing their EMA, they have faced IRS interest and penalty charges on alleged deficiencies. Unfortunately, this caused a great deal of unnecessary confusion, auditing and financial hardships for rural letter carriers; and, as a result of legislation introduced last year, hearings and negotiations held to resolve the tax problems faced by rural letter carriers, the IRS implemented fair changes resolving the immediate tax problems.

In an effort to head off problems in the future for both rural letter carriers and the IRS, H.R. 4715 has been introduced to provide equitable and fair tax treatment in the future. As sound legislation, I urge my colleagues to support this bill providing greater certainty to our tax laws as it relates to future rural letter carriers.

UNITED STATES-ROMANIA RELATIONS

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution which addresses relations between the United States and Romania. Senators PRESSLER and LUGAR authored and introduced a similar measure, Senate Resolution 372, in the Senate on March 27. I would like to commend my distinguished colleagues in the Senate for their leadership on this vital issue.

There is growing concern among Members of Congress, as well as the international human rights community, over the severe repression characteristic of the Romanian Government's domestic policy. According to the Department of State's country reports on human rights practices, and reports submitted to Congress by major human rights organizations, our concern is warranted.

Despite Romania's being a signatory to the Helsinki and Madrid agreements, and its guarantee of an impressive range of freedoms in its own constitution, human rights violations continue unabated. Severe restrictions on freedom of speech, the denial of the right of peaceful association, and the limitations placed upon the freedom of religion cannot be overlooked by any person who values individual liberties. Further evidence of the psychological and physical intimidation leveled at Romanian citizenry is demonstrated by thousands of arbitrary searches and detentions, denial of fair public trials, and deplorable prison conditions.

Those of us who try to help Romanians seeking to emigrate are aware of the serious procedural problems in Romania's emigrations system. Romanians who dare to apply for exit visas are often subjected to Government harassment, as well as economic and social deprivation.

This bill strives to encourage the continued improvement of relations between the United States and Romania. In light of congressional concerns, it asks this Eastern bloc government to release political prisoners, ensure religious believers have access to Bibles, improve relations between the Government and practitioners of religions, improve relations with ethnic minorities, continue progress on emigration cases, permit scholars to travel abroad, and pay attention to the primary needs of families. This resolution directs the Secretary of State to vigorously pursue human rights concerns at every opportunity, including the Berne meeting of Helsinki signatory states. It further instructs the Secretary of State to convey a sense of urgency to the Ro-

manian Government so that Congress may consider any progress when considering measures relating to Romania during 1986.

As chairman of the subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations, I am dedicated to maintaining a harmonious relationship between the United States and Romania. I am equally committed to preserving the human rights of individuals throughout the world. It is my hope that my colleagues will join me in calling upon the Romanian Government to give its people the fundamental freedoms they deserve.

NEVADA WILDERNESS PROTECTION ACT OF 1985

HON. ROBERT A. YOUNG

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. YOUNG of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to express my strong support for the action the House took yesterday when it voted to pass the Reid substitute to H.R. 3302, the Nevada Wilderness Act.

The bill as passed designates 592,000 acres of wilderness in 11 separate national forest areas in Nevada. In addition, the bill establishes a 129,000-acre Great Basin National Park with an adjacent 45,000-acre national wildlife preserve where hunting will be permitted.

Mr. Speaker, at present the State of Nevada has only 65,000 acres of wilderness. It is the only Western State in which a national park has never been designated, in spite of the recommendations of the U.S. Senate and the National Park Service, who advised that the area east of Ely, NV, should be granted that designation in 1961 and 1979, respectively. In addition, Nevada is the only Western State in which the Congress has not made wilderness designations based on the U.S. Forest Service's 1979 roadless area review and evaluation [RARE II].

In that review, the Forest Service recommended that 512,000 acres of the 3.2 million acres of roadless areas in Nevada be designated as wilderness. They also recommended 246,000 acres for further study.

Mr. Speaker, the 592,000 acres of wilderness and the 129,000-acre park established by this act will preserve a uniquely gifted area. The South Snake Range, east of Ely, is a remnant of wild continent, a reminder of the days before civilization, and the days before the taint of man. The area is a microcosm of the Rockies as a whole, containing many different zones of various plant and animal life within a relatively small area.

Usually one must travel thousands of miles to see the same variety of environments and species. From arid desert to glistening glaciers, from bristlecone pines 2,000 years old to new stands of aspen, from Lehman Caves—already listed as a national monument—to soaring Wheeler Peak at 13,063 feet—this pristine land should be set aside to preserve and showcase wildlife and outstanding geologic features found nowhere else.

Yet, this bill is a modest proposal, responsive to the needs of multiple-purpose recrea-

tion, cultivation of naturally occurring minerals and materials, and hunting. Less than 1 percent of Nevada will be set aside under this bill, less than any other Western State. In addition, the bill enjoys the support of the national environmental groups, the Governor of the State of Nevada, the State legislature, the local chamber of commerce and the House Committee on the Interior.

This is a compromise bill, one which is a careful reflection of the concerns of lawmakers and various interests represented in the debate. The bill is also a careful reflection of public comments made during a Parks Subcommittee field hearing last November and a series of five Senate energy field hearings held in February.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. REID], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SEIBERLING], and the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. UDALL] for their homework and their diplomacy. I am confident that these lands will greatly contribute to the network of wilderness areas across this country and that our new national park will be an appropriate addition to the finest collection of scenic wonders in the world.

H.R. 4728

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced H.R. 4728 the Education and Training for American Competitiveness Act of 1986. This bill, which is intended to be a component of the Omnibus Trade Act that the House will shortly consider, is cosponsored by the following members of the Education and Labor Committee: Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. OWENS, Mr. HAYES, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ECKART of Ohio, and Mr. ATKINS.

This bill is intended to address several major problems facing the Nation today. First, it is all too clear that, if we are to continue to compete effectively in the international arena, we must improve the educational level of our work force. Second, as a result of trade imbalances and rapid pace of technological change and its costs, more and more businesses are closing, laying off large numbers of workers, or moving their productive facilities abroad. So-called dislocated workers are becoming a permanent feature in the American economy.

Current programs cannot meet these crises. Over the last 5 years, education and training programs have been drastically slashed in a misguided effort to reduce the deficit at the expense of needed investments in people. Also, some existing programs are not sufficiently targeted to address these problems. Present governmental efforts cannot realistically be expected to address problems they were never intended to solve.

In short, this bill would authorize two new programs under the Job Training Partnership

Act and create new programs in elementary and secondary and higher education to respond to the trade crisis. It would establish a "training for industrial competitiveness" component of JTPA which would create a competitive grant program, at the Secretary's discretion, to provide training assistance on an industrywide basis to workers adversely affected by trade. It would also create a program in which the Secretary of Labor could award grants for up to 50 percent of the cost of upgrading, retraining, and educating workers whose jobs are at risk because of skill obsolescence or production adjustments which employers undertake to enhance their competitiveness in world markets. To be eligible to compete for this grant, employers and employees must have in place a labor-management cooperation council.

The bill also authorizes the development and implementation of computerized job bank systems in each State. There is no excuse for the Employment Service to be using 19th century technology as we prepare to enter the 21st century. Automated job listings could be disseminated quickly and updated frequently to increase job matching efficiency. In addition, compatible job bank data could be shared interstate or regionally to increase information available to both employers and workers.

In the education area, the bill authorizes a formula grant program in which State educational agencies would receive funds for literacy training, vocational education, and education in mathematics, science, or foreign languages, after determining their own needs and priorities. These grants are intended to provide basic skills to those who need them to enhance their employability. They can also be used for workers who need additional skills to remain employed or expeditiously find new jobs or need new skills to enter, or advance in, high-technology occupations or to keep up with technological change in other industries or businesses. Finally, the grants can provide instruction in math, science, or foreign language to ensure that business, industry, and school systems have a pool from which to recruit well-trained employees and teachers.

In addition, the bill authorizes competitive grants to institutions of higher education to establish and operate summer institutes and workshops that provide intensive training in foreign languages and cultures critical to the national economy. These institutes are intended to serve secondary and postsecondary students, language teachers, and faculty to improve their proficiency and educational skills, and business persons who need to do business abroad. Institutions are also encouraged to provide training abroad in conjunction with host countries.

The bill also provides for intensive workshops for preservice and inservice math and science teachers and faculty to demonstrate the most recent developments in these fields and their application to improve economic development and competitiveness.

Finally, the bill authorizes grants for the purchase of laboratory, and other equipment, for use in providing undergraduate classroom instruction in math and science and for use in workshops for teachers to learn how to use that equipment.

I believe that these programs are absolutely essential to ensure that this Nation's economy continues to grow and prosper so that our citizens can look forward to a higher standard of living instead of a declining one. To do less would be committing ourselves to permanent second-class status among the industrialized countries of the world community.

OIL AND GAS LEASING AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1986

HON. JOHN F. SEIBERLING

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. SEIBERLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing comprehensive legislation to reform the present system for the leasing and management of oil and gas reserves on America's public lands.

During the years in which I have served as the chairman of the Public Lands Subcommittee, we have seen mounting evidence that the planning and leasing systems currently in use are outmoded and inefficient. There have been repeated instances of fraud and abuse. The environmental effects of oil and gas leasing do not get considered until after the leases are issued, resulting in growing instances of public controversy and legal conflict. The current system shortchanges the public, unnecessarily threatens the environment, has created a web of legal catch-22's and public controversy that threatens to hobble the industry. There must be a better way.

The bill I am introducing today, with the cosponsorship of Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. VENTO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MOODY, Mr. GEJDENSON, and Mr. WEAVER, would represent a thorough overhaul of the onshore oil and gas leasing system. Its key provisions would:

Abolish the lease lottery and replace it with a system that puts every lease up for competitive bidding.

Increase the existing rental fee, which has been set at \$1 per acre since 1920.

Increase the minimum royalty to 16½ percent, as recommended by the Linowes Commission on the Fiscal Accountability of the Nation's Energy Resources.

Give the Forest Service statutory consent authority over key leasing decisions on forest lands.

Require full integration of oil and gas planning with the multiple-use planning for other public lands resources, and confirm the present administrative discretion under the Mineral Leasing Act to reject leasing on lands which are not considered to be suitable for development.

Require public notice and participation in leasing and permitting decisions.

Permanently prohibits new leasing in wilderness study areas and unreleased rare II lands.

Establish a permitting system for oil and gas exploration; and

Require adequate bonds to assure reclamation of drill sites.

These changes are necessary in order to bring the planning and management of oil and

gas activities into full integration with the planning for other resources and uses of the public lands.

Recent investigations by the Public Funds Subcommittee, as well as by the Mining and Natural Resources Subcommittee, made it clear that planning for oil and gas development has not been effectively integrated with the planning of other resources and uses of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976. The results has been continually escalating controversy over oil and gas development, and over the conflicts between the development of oil and gas leases and maintenance of other resources and uses of the public lands.

Under present policy, the Interior Department regards leasing as a mere "paper transaction" which involves no environmental consequences. At the same time, the Department's current policy apparently precludes it from preventing development once a lease has been issued, even if unacceptable environmental damage will result.

The Department has used this fiction—that leasing has no impact—to justify leasing virtually every acre it could. They have totally forgotten the discretion the Mineral Leasing Act of 1924 gave them not to lease lands.

In my view, this policy of indiscriminate leasing of oil and gas properties confers little benefit on anyone, including the oil and gas industry. By refusing to make the hard decision as to where and when to allow oil and gas development prior to leasing, the Department has embroiled itself and the industry in legal predicaments in which the lessee's right to develop may be threatened because of the inadequacy of the Department's prelease planning process. At the same time, the Department puts itself in the unenviable position of one who, having given away the right to develop tracts of public land, can no longer prevent unacceptable environmental consequences which may be revealed during later environmental review.

As a result of this short-sighted planning policy, leasing controversies and allegations of indiscriminate commitments to oil and gas development have arisen across the West, from California's desert conservation area and Los Padres National Forest to the areas surrounding Yellowstone, Grand Teton, and Glacier National Parks.

I don't think it is too much to ask of our land managing agencies that they institute a planning system, so that legitimate resource conflicts can be resolved on the basis of foresight and rational thinking, rather than haphazardly and inconsistently.

We need to retool the system for oil and gas leasing on the public lands so that it will be characterized by a greater degree of certainty, rationality, and environmental sensitivity than the present system. That is what this legislation would do.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

STATE DEPARTMENT SUBSIDIZES LUXURY APARTMENTS FOR STAFF

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very interesting news item that was published in the New York Times yesterday (April 30, 1986). The headline read, "U.S. Pays \$1.8 Million a Year to Cover Rent for U.N. Staff." The story goes on to tell us that this rent is for 45 members of the United States mission. One of the apartments rented is located at 420 East 54th Street which is an expensive location in Manhattan. It seems a bit excessive that a three-bedroom apartment in this luxury high-rise costs \$10,961 per month. However, when one finds that a wine cellar, direct-dialing to the concierge, valet, housekeeper, florist, vintner, fine restaurants, and two-level underground parking are included, perhaps it sounds more reasonable. Even given all of those services, three-bedroom apartments start at \$4,300 per month so it is not unreasonable to question why Deputy Chief Delegate Herbert S. Okun requires such accommodations.

Now, no one can seriously question the potential need for the U.S. delegation in New York to have someplace to live and someplace to entertain on official business. However, it makes far more sense to have a single official residence for entertainment and to allow the staff to seek housing like everyone else who lives in New York. The housing market is tight there and the vacancy rate is generally around 1 percent. Still, the rest of us manage somehow and the bulk of New Yorkers have to pay far more out of pocket than Mr. Okun who is only required to pay \$300 per month toward housing for himself.

Furthermore, in a climate of fiscal restraint where the administration waves the deficit like a club over every housing program for the poor, one cannot help but conclude that housing subsidies should serve our people and not highly paid employees of executive agencies. We might also like to consider this in light of executive agency personnel who get passages on luxury liners for official travel. One cannot help but wonder what sort of official business is being carried on during the prolonged travel time associated with ocean travel versus the more rapid travel available in planes.

Mr. Speaker, I bring this item to the attention of my colleagues because I believe that one must practice what one preaches. If the deficit is the rationale for failing to provide housing assistance for the poor, it cannot be proper for the more affluent to be subsidized to the tune of \$10,661 per month. If an official residence is needed in New York City for the United Nations delegation, then it only makes sense to purchase one for that purpose. Providing plush living quarters for highly paid executive employees cannot be tolerated.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO JOHN MENDEZ

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to John Mendez, a community leader in my district, who will be honored at a dinner in recognition of his retirement on May 9, 1986.

A native of Los Angeles, and a graduate of Phineas Banning High School in Wilmington, CA, and the U.S. Jaycees Leadership School, Mr. Mendez entered the U.S. Army in 1948. He served in the Army for 4 years as a squad leader and forward observer with the rank of sergeant first class and field first sergeant. Following his discharge from the Army in 1952, Mr. Mendez returned to the Los Angeles Harbor area and held several jobs before accepting a position as the director of the Wilmington Teen Post No. 108, a multiservice community teen center, in 1966.

Mr. Mendez continued as director of the Wilmington Teen Post until 1973 when he joined the staff of Los Angeles City Councilman John S. Gibson, Jr. As a field deputy to Councilman Gibson, Mr. Mendez had complete responsibility for the operation of the councilman's district office. Following the retirement of Councilman Gibson, Mr. Mendez went to work for his successor, Councilwoman Joan Milke Flores. Mr. Mendez is retiring from his position as field deputy to Councilwoman Flores.

In addition to his fine work in government and community service, Mr. Mendez is well noted for his plethora of volunteer activities. He is responsible for founding at least 13 community organizations and programs, he has attained grants for at least 24 different programs and he serves on the board of directors of at least eight organizations. In addition, John Mendez serves as the cochairman of the Wilmington Parade and the Fiesta Del Grito. Clearly, it would take far too much time to cite all of the tremendous contributions of time, energy and careful attention that John Mendez has devoted to Wilmington and other communities in the South Bay area of Los Angeles. I am sure that, even though he is retiring, the people in my district will continue to look to John Mendez for leadership in community activities.

It is with great pride that my wife, Lee, joins me in wishing John Mendez, his wife Juanita, his daughters, Jeannie and June, and his grandchildren—Janine, Jennifer, Albert and Anthony, all the best in the years ahead.

SALUTE TO IRVINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, on March 26, it was my great pleasure to attend the Irvington Chamber of Commerce 48th annual dinner

and award ceremonies. The chamber, with its numerous civic activities and charity programs, performs a great public service for the people of Irvington.

This year, the chamber presented the scholarship award to a very special young lady, Ms. Casandra Smith, in recognition of her academic achievement and dedication. The civic award was given to my great, longtime friend, Mr. Michael A. Blasi, in recognition of his distinguished public career, including service on the Irvington Municipal Council—1962-70; as president in 1964 and 1966, and the Irvington Board of Education, 1968 to present.

Mr. Speaker, I salute these very deserving award recipients and the chamber of commerce, especially the officers and directors listed below, for their fine contributions to our community.

The roster follows:

1986 ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
OFFICERS

James Ivers, President.
Arnold S. Blum, First Vice President.
Richard G. Genabith, Second Vice President.
Peter Midas, Treasurer.
Albert C. Babbitt, Vice President, Retail.
Jordan Baris, Vice President, Realtors.
Andrew J. Belfus, Vice President, Auto Dealer.
Christine Mc Closkey, Vice President, Civic Affairs.
Margaret Mahoney, Vice President, Banking.
Dr. Charles I. Nadel, Vice President, Professional.
Austin B. Sayre, Vice President, Industrial.
Harry Stevenson, Vice President, Accounting.
Walter Worrall, Vice President, Publishing.
Anthony W. Zappulla, Vice President, Governmental.
Arnold Raiss, Past President.
J. William Ekegren, Executive Director.
Edward Harris, Executive Director.
Seymour Goldrosen, Executive Director.
Alan Rubin, Executive Director.

DIRECTORS

Robert C. Ambush, Robert B. Bartow, Arthur W. Beck, Leo Bottari, Louis A. Ditzel, Jr., Isabel Fernandez, Arnold Geisler, Arthur S. Guida.
Wilbur Hartl, Donald L. Hendrickson, Fred I. Kaufman, William J. Peason, Fred A. Pratt, Michael A. Raimonde, R. Victor Scotese, Irving Tiss, and Dr. Allan S. Vargas.

LAW DAY AND LOYALTY DAY

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, today, May 1, is designated as Law Day and Loyalty Day. It is a day to honor our Nation's heritage as a people who respect and follow the law of the land. It is a special day for saying, "I'm proud to be an American," and for reaffirming our commitment to our country and its principles of liberty and justice for all.

America's young people share in that pride and devotion. So, I am especially pleased

today to submit for the RECORD one young American's expression of loyalty. Following is the Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy Contest speech delivered by Margaret Rose Donohue of Stewartville, MN. Meg is the 17-year-old daughter of Howard, Jr., and Margaret Donohue and is a junior at Lourdes High School, Rochester, MN, where she participates in speech, drama, track, and Spanish club. She is also an active volunteer in her church and community. Meg's speech, "New Horizons for America's Youth," won her third-place honors in the Minnesota Voice of Democracy Contest State Competition. The residents of Minnesota's First Congressional District and I are justifiably proud of this young woman.

The script follows:

NEW HORIZONS FOR AMERICA'S YOUTH

(By Margaret Rose Donohue)

Day dawns with a horizon, life begins with a horizon, and every society has reached for new horizons. I, as an American, am on the first step of what may be the greatest horizon ever. For that I can say, Thank God I am an American!

I, as just one youth in today's America, am on the threshold of Pandora's Box of new horizons. The changes may appear subtle, but when considering our country's past, these changes are exploding. Our state with its picturesque past . . . family farms, country stores, country lawyers and doctors has become the medical technical mecca of the world. Our fifty states no longer are the home of just the free and the brave, the industrial leaders and the highest standard of living, but we are the leaders beyond the earth, the mechanical wizards of technology and promotion—the country that serves the eyes of the world. Our horizons have reached an opening, now we must reach the sun and beyond.

As we, the youth of America, move into our horizon, the problems of today will become our goals for tomorrow. It was said years ago that health, wealth and happiness make and sound person. The horizon for health, though challenging years ago, and advanced today, still has miles to go before our world is safe. Be it old disease or new, health is as fickle as man and needs strong efforts to keep our country and world secure.

The many changes in business are giving to the youth a new horizon. Change has caused the family store that once lasted for fifty years now to survive only ten years. This will change because we are back to the dawning of the individual. We can take our current technology and apply our individuality. Therefore, it will give us a new business horizon.

Our environment is crying for help. What greater horizon for us, the youth of America, to change the Mississippi back to blue, to build up Niagara Falls again, to change our forests and plains back to green, and to change the lady of liberty back to gold! Yes, our environmental horizon is waiting for us to pick up the banner.

America, the melting pot of the world, has become America, the genius of change. The automobile industry is flourishing. We can now go 60 miles on one gallon of gas. Medicine is considering and including heart transplant, and artificial organs in their studies; solar energy is striving to new heights; computers, word processors and robots are advancing each minute; and farmers can produce more food than ever

because of the improvement of mechanical equipment. But we can't stop there, we have star wars, nuclear arms, and conventional wars that need control and offer challenge to our new horizons.

I, as just one individual, need to learn all I can, see all I can, and tell all I can about the American way. The horizons open to all of us, the youth of America are not secluded or sectional—we are from the heart of the American tradition. We must move to our new horizons.

What is before us as youth, is not the impossible dream, but what our forefathers stood for . . . hard work, sacrifice, challenge, love of fellow man, and respect of America. Our horizons can be summed up with the words of Robert Kennedy: "Some men see things as they are, and say, Why? I dream things that never were, and say Why Not!" The new horizons are ours . . . Why Not!

TRIBUTE TO THE STERLING HEIGHTS POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. HERTEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Sterling Heights Police Department.

Over the past 20 years, the Sterling Heights Police Department has distinguished itself as one of the finest, most progressive, most innovative police forces in the Nation. A force consisting of dedicated professionals holding one objective at the forefront of their responsibility, "to protect and serve the people of Sterling Heights."

In 1966, 12 officers served the entire community of Sterling Heights; nine of the original force remain in the city today. Moreover, today, the department has grown to 155 sworn officers and 54 civilian administrative personnel, collectively processing a unique spirit of dedication and commitment to the community and offering a tremendous level of experience and professionalism.

Following the department's inception, former Chief Maurice D. Foltz recognized the importance of combating organized crime and narcotics traffic within his jurisdiction and designed an intelligence division in May 1968. This led to the formulation of a syndicated crime bureau and an effective partnership with the Federal Government.

Sterling Heights Police Department has always worked diligently to protect its citizens. As pedestrian fatalities and other traffic-related accidents threatened their welfare, action was taken to promote traffic safety. In the early 1970's, the department implemented extensive traffic enforcement and safety activities. Several prestigious awards have been presented to the department in relation to traffic safety, most impressive being its receipt of four AAA Pedestrian Protection Program Awards of Merit.

The Sterling Heights Police Department has played a major role in the advancement of law enforcement in the State of Michigan. In 1971, the department organized a crime prevention division which has served as a model program

throughout the State. More impressive is the direct impact this program has had in reducing and controlling crime in Sterling Heights.

In 1981, Sterling Heights was named one of the Nation's safest cities. This coveted award is largely attributable to Chief Allan A. Nalepa and his direction of an outstanding police force. However, a signal of even greater accomplishment is the unique capacity of the police force to maintain the unqualified confidence and cooperation of the entire community in fighting crime.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join with me in recognizing one of America's most dedicated and professional police forces. Today, the challenge to combat crime has become extremely complex and the Sterling Heights police officers have met the challenge with tremendous vigor and have enabled their city to become one of the safest places to live in America. I salute the Sterling Heights Police Department and extend my congratulations and appreciation to the department for their 20 years of dedication to the people of Sterling Heights.

AMERICAN LATVIAN ASSOCIATION 35TH ANNUAL CONGRESS

HON. THOMAS N. KINDNESS

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. KINDNESS. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, the American Latvian Association [ALA] will convene its 35th annual Congress. On the eve of this event, I want to share with my colleagues the letter of greeting and support I recently sent to those attending the ALA Congress. The text of the letter follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
April 29, 1986.

AMERICAN LATVIAN ASSOCIATION,
400 Hurley Avenue, Box 432, Rockville MD.
DEAR FRIENDS: On the occasion of the 35th annual Congress of the American Latvian Association, I would like to express to you my appreciation and continued support for your efforts to ensure that the rich culture and heritage of the Latvian people endures in the face of the Soviet occupation of Latvia.

The struggle for freedom and self determination in the Baltic States and Ukraine must continue in spite of Soviet efforts to break the independent spirit of the people of these nations. The work of ALA and similar groups devoted to the preservation and promotion of that spirit and culture provides assurance that it will continue.

I hope you will remember, as you set your course for another year, that harsh oppression and forced occupation cannot douse the flame of liberty which burns inside freedom loving people. History has shown us this repeatedly, and your efforts are an example to all others who seek to throw off the mantle of such oppressors.

With best regards, I am
Sincerely yours,

THOMAS N. KINDNESS,
Member of Congress.

JACKSON, MI, AN ALL-AMERICA CITY

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to compliment and congratulate the people of Jackson, MI.

Yesterday, in a ceremony in Jackson, several people—including Vice President BUSH—paid tribute to the leaders of this community for being named an All-America City.

From a field of 93, Jackson was selected as one of nine All-America cities in a contest sponsored by USA TODAY and the National Municipal Association.

Of course any community would like to have won such a contest and been named All-America. But for Jackson it was more than winning a contest.

This community—located in central Michigan—has been struggling to fight back from the grips of unemployment. Just a few short years ago, more than 15 percent of the workforce was left jobless.

Businesses closed, workers lost their livelihoods, and families moved away.

But instead of giving up the ship, the people of Jackson staid the course. They pulled together and raised their sails—hoping to catch the economic winds of better times ahead.

The leaders of this community sought ways to keep and attract businesses. They put together programs which increased community awareness and pride.

The ideas and work of the local leaders paid off—unemployment recently hit a 6-year record low—the community once again feels good about itself and, the local economy is bouncing back.

Jackson today is a growing community—rebounding and building for tomorrow. Sure there's more to be accomplished but a lot of work already has been done.

Winning this contest was more than an honor. It was national recognition for a job well done. It was the chance for the people of Jackson to pat each other on the back for their efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting the leaders and people of Jackson for their hard work and dedication to the American spirit—because Jackson truly is an All-America City.

HATTIE COBB

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, day after day we read and listen to tragic news stories about our impersonal and often emotionless world's response to individual calls for help and compassion. Occasionally we take the time to look beyond the story to the benevolence and grace of a single human who has reached out and touched the lives of people seeking help.

One such individual is Hattie Cobb of Springfield, IL.

Hattie is a young 76-year-old woman of tireless energy who was honored on March 12 during a luncheon coordinated by the Illinois Association of Area Agencies. The luncheon was held during National Employ the Older Worker Week.

Hattie was honored in part because of her work as a Senior Citizen Advocate for Illinois Attorney General Neil Hartigan. This is a position she has held since it was created by the attorney general in 1983. As an intake worker on the senior citizen hotline she shares her extensive knowledge of State and Federal programs with inquiring seniors. To the confused, misguided, bewildered, and frustrated caller, Hattie shares information, support, and direction. But most importantly, she shares compassion and understanding. As a deeply religious person she goes beyond the facts and touches the heart.

George Washington Carver stated, "How far you go in life depends on your being tender with the young, compassionate with the aged, sympathetic with the striving, and tolerant with the strong. Because someday in life you will have been all of these." Hattie Cobb is a shining example of tenderness, compassion, sympathy, and tolerance. I join the Illinois Association of Area Agencies and her friends in central Illinois in honoring my long-time friend Hattie Cobb. She is an example I am proud to follow.

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. MAGDALENE FRITTS

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate one of my constituents, Mrs. Magdalene Fritts, who has been named as the 1985 Adult Volunteer of the Year by the North Carolina Health Care Facilities Association. Mrs. Fritts is truly someone who gives generously of her time and herself.

Mrs. Fritts has volunteered to Davidson Nursing Center 5 hours of service, 7 days a week, since January 1982. She travels from her home in Lexington to the center in Thomasville each day. Mrs. Fritts is affectionately called the "Juice Lady" because she goes to each of the 112 residents as they are able and serves juice and delivers personal mail; she even helps read it to them as needed.

Mrs. Fritts initiated an adult basic education class which helps the residents to realize their potential by relearning basic skills and learning new ones. Officials say one man even learned to write his name because of her help. In addition, Mrs. Fritts plays the piano for exercise classes, conducts a rhythm band, and leads a resident choir.

At the age of 64, Mrs. Fritts does her part to help those senior citizens who are not always able to help themselves. She brings a little warmth and caring into the lives of people who live at the center. All of us should be grateful to Mrs. Fritts and the countless

other volunteers who try to make our senior citizens' lives a little more pleasant.

It is my honor and privilege to represent Mrs. Fritts in Congress. I wish to add my voice to those who praise this outstanding volunteer.

THE 71ST ANNIVERSARY OF ARMENIAN MARTYRS' DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1986

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize April 24, 1986, as the 71st anniversary of Armenian Martyrs' Day. This date marks a period of genocide in which 1.5 million Armenians lost their lives in the Ottoman Empire. We, in the United States, as the haven for oppressed people throughout recent history, should memorialize this event lest it be forgotten by those who would rewrite history. We should recognize that those Americans whose relatives fell victim to this atrocity have a special contribution to make in keeping the memory of these people alive.

This is not just a date representing moral significance which is to be commemorated only by the Armenian people; rather, it is an opportunity for us as mankind to look back on our history and think about our future. The extinction of 1.5 million Armenians was an intentional act by the Ottoman government to eliminate a Christian minority within the confines of a Moslem empire just as Adolph Hitler's quest was to eliminate Jewish men, women, and children in order to create an Aryan race. These were endeavors to create and control a master society.

Both of these tragedies were allowed to happen because people were silent in the face of intolerance. This remembrance provides examples of what can arise in extreme instances of man's intolerances of one another simply because of race, language, religion, or culture. In addition, the Armenian massacre was possible because of silence in the world community. Humanity looked the other way while mass destruction was perpetrated on this community.

There can be no compensation for such an event. We can take a few moments to remember what we, as humans, are capable of. Let us seek to rectify the historical injustice to the Armenian people by designating April 24 in commemoration of the Armenian Genocide.

LAKEVIEW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CITED FOR EXCEL- LENCE

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to a junior high school located in my district—Lakeview Junior High School, Lakeview School District, Battle Creek, MI—which has been selected as

one of Michigan's exemplary secondary schools for 1986.

Lakeview Junior High School—the result of a merger in 1983 of Highland and Woodrow Junior High Schools—has earned this award in recognition of its effective instructional training for staff, clear academic goals, high expectations of students, expanded elective offerings, and its consistently high scores on standardized achievement tests. Clearly, Lakeview Junior High School would not have achieved this accolade were it not for the commitment and dedication of the entire Lakeview School community—its student body, the parents, and the administrative and teaching staffs.

Mr. Speaker, Lakeview Junior High was established because the Lakeview School District faced the problems of declining enrollment and reduced financial State aid. The students, parents, and staff were up against a situation that would have left many too disheartened to continue. Instead, Lakeview Junior High School used the crisis as an opportunity to demonstrate its resolve to provide the best educational opportunities possible. The result is its well-deserved recognition as one of Michigan's outstanding secondary schools. I am honored to represent constituents who know the value of education and who, against seemingly insurmountable odds, have demonstrated that, working together, all things are possible.

THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN LATVIAN ASSOCI- ATION

HON. WILLIAM CARNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. CARNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note an important meeting taking place in the Washington, DC area this weekend.

The American Latvian Association will be convening its annual meeting from May 2 to May 4 in Pentagon City. This meeting is significant apart from the issues discussed because it marks the ALA's 35th anniversary of its founding.

Mr. Speaker, in its 35 years, the American Latvian Association has done important work in America, bringing us information on events in Soviet-occupied Latvia, providing us with details on political prisoners in Latvia whose only crime is seeking freedom for their homeland and human rights, and reminding all Americans that our Nation still does not recognize the illegal occupation of the Baltic States.

The ALA also has an important leading role among Americans of Latvian descent. As an organization devoted to preserving Latvian language and culture, the ALA has been responsible for helping to preserve a culture in the free world that the Soviets are trying to destroy behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. Speaker, ALA is an important member of the community of organizations in the free world that are working for freedom and human rights in the Soviet-occupied nations of Eastern and Northern Europe. I know my col-

leagues join me in wishing the ALA well on its 35th anniversary, and for the years to come.

COMMENTS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

HON. AUSTIN J. MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, fellow Members, I would like to recognize a member of my district who has distinguished himself in the field of journalism by winning the coveted Pulitzer Prize.

Andrew Schneider of North Straban Township, Washington County, PA a staff writer for the Pittsburgh Press newspaper, received the prestigious award for a series of articles detailing the ethics and issues surrounding the transplantation of kidneys.

Mr. Schneider got the idea for the news series when he learned that a Saudi Arabian princess was able to get a kidney transplant when there are 10,000 Americans on an organ transplant waiting list.

Although Pittsburgh is one of the leading centers for organ transplant surgery, Mr. Schneider's research took him to 23 countries including the Philippines, Japan, Tahiti, India, and England.

He interviewed hundreds of doctors, nurses, and organ procurement people in the process of preparing his news series.

Mr. Schneider, in the truest sense of fine journalism, believed something was wrong in the system and that the public deserved to know the truth.

The Pulitzer Prize is the highest award bestowed on a journalist and of the 150,000 working journalists in this country only a handful can ever claim they have won it.

Mr. Speaker, I think it only fitting that this body acknowledge the accomplishments of Andrew Schneider.

TAX FREEDOM DAY

HON. DENNY SMITH

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Mr. DENNY SMITH. Mr. Speaker, today is a red-letter day for Americans. May 1, 1986, is Tax Freedom Day. For the past 4 full months, the average American has worked to earn the money which will pay his or her Federal, State, and local tax bills.

Starting today, American workers are now working for themselves. Their paychecks can now finally be used to provide food and housing for their families; to pay bills; and to be used to build a savings account.

The good news is that under President Reagan, Tax Freedom Day as calculated by the Tax Foundation, is now earlier in the calendar than it was in 1981 when he took office. Due to the tax-cut bill of 1981, Tax Freedom Day has moved from May 4 to May 1. We can be proud of the fact that we have shortened

the time Americans must work to pay the piper.

The bad news is that it still takes 4 months—one-third of the year—until American workers are free of the tax burden. Unfortunately, the tax reform bill passed by this Chamber last December is certainly not reform and it will do nothing to reduce this staggering figure.

Over the past 35 years, Tax Freedom Day has changed from April 3 to May 1. Despite this additional 1-month period of working for the Government, our national deficit has skyrocketed. Clearly it is cutting spending—not increasing taxes—which is the answer to our deficit. As we reduce spending, we should also rededicate ourselves to returning Tax

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Freedom Day to a more reasonable and much earlier date.

A RECORD TRADE DEFICIT

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 1986

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, another month has gone by and America's trade deficit with the rest of the world has jumped another \$2 billion. To \$14.5 billion. Our trade deficit with Japan hit a new monthly record—\$5.5 billion. Japan, on the other hand, hit a record of quite another sort—a \$62 billion trade surplus for the fiscal year ending March 31.

May 1, 1986

In the next few days, the President will be face to face with Prime Minister Nakasone. While there are a great many issues for the two to discuss, none should be higher on the priority list than this disastrous trade situation.

Mr. President, don't accept any more promises from Mr. Nakasone. We've heard them all before. And, they have all been empty. Demand immediate action now! Your fellow countrymen who work in America's auto plants, steel mills, textile, and footwear factories, shipbuilding yards and on our great farms are counting on you to use the awesome powers of your office to make Mr. Nakasone understand that we aren't going to take it anymore, that things must change and soon. Mr. President, we wish you success at the summit.